```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:41:45 ON 21 MAR 2001)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:41:51 ON 21 MAR 2001
               E ELLAGIC ACID/CN
L1             1 S E3
               E 3593.27.4/RID
L2           524 S E3
               SEL RN L1
L3            34 S E1/CRN
L4            35 S L1,L3
L5           489 S L2 NOT L4

     FILE 'HCAOLD' ENTERED AT 09:43:48 ON 21 MAR 2001
L6             1 S L4
L7            47 S ELLAGIC

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:45:20 ON 21 MAR 2001
L8          1057 S L1
L9          1070 S L4
L10          339 S L5
L11         1300 S L8-L10
L12         1418 S (ELLAGIC OR ELEAGIC)()ACID OR ALIZARIN#(A)YELLOW OR BENZOARIC
L13         1335 S ?ELLAGIC?
L14         1694 S L8-L13
L15         1459 S L14 AND (PD<=19971001 OR PRD<=19971001 OR AD<=19971001 OR PY<
               E BONTE F/AU
L16           91 S E3-E7
               E SAUNOIS A/AU
L17           11 S E3,E4
L18            4 S L14 AND L16,L17
               E LVMH/PA,CS
L19           58 S E3-E27
               E LVM/PA,CS
L20            2 S E4,E5
L21            1 S L14 AND L19,L20
L22            4 S L18,L21
L23           63 S L14 AND COSMETIC#/SC,SX,CW,BI
L24          418 S L14 AND (1 OR 62 OR 63)/SC,SX
               E COSMETIC/CT
               E E13+ALL
L25            1 S E1 AND L14
               E E2+ALL
L26           57 S E1+NT AND L14
               E COSMETIC/CT
               E E18+ALL
L27            3 S E1,E2 AND L14
               E COSMETIC/CT
L28            0 S E33 AND L14
               E E33+ALL
L29            3 S E2 AND L14
               E COSMETIC/CT

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:05:55 ON 21 MAR 2001
               E E38+ALL
L30           11 S L14 AND E56+NT
L31            1 S L14 AND E57+NT
               E E56+ALL
L32           30 S E12+NT AND L14
L33            2 S E13+NT AND L14
L34           60 S L15 AND L23,L25-L33
L35           50 S L24 AND L34
L36           10 S L34 NOT L35
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Point of Contact:
Jan Delaval
Librarian-Physical Sciences
CM1 1E01 Tel: 308-4498

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                E COLLAGEN/CW
L37          16 S L14 AND E3,E7
                E COLLAGEN/CT
                E E3+ALL
L38          20 S E1,E2+NT AND L14
                E E2+ALL
L39           0 S E56+NT AND L14
                E KERATIN/CW
L40           0 S E3,E6,E11 AND L14
                E KERATIN/CT
                E E19+ALL
L41           4 S E2 AND L14
                E KERATINS/CT
                E E3+ALL
L42           0 S E4+NT AND L14
                E MELANIN/CW
L43           5 S E7 AND L14
L44           1 S E40,E41 AND L14
                E MELANIN/CT
                E E7+ALL
L45           5 S E4+NT AND L14
                E MELANINOCYTE/CT
                E MELANOCYTE/CT
L46           0 S E11 AND L14
                E E3+ALL
L47           1 S E6+NT AND L14
L48          10 S E17 AND L14
L49          27 S L15 AND L37,L38,L41,L43-L45,L47,L48
L50           7 S L49 AND L35
L51           9 S L49 AND L24
L52           9 S L50,L51
L53          52 S L35,L52
L54           1 S L53 AND L22
L55           4 S L22 AND L15-L53
L56           4 S L54,L55
L57          51 S L53 NOT L56
L58          13 S L57 NOT 62/SC,SX
L59          38 S L57 NOT L58
L60          31 S L59 AND 62/SC
L61           7 S L59 NOT L60
L62           4 S L61 NOT (DENDRIMER OR ESTERASE OR HAMSTER)/TI
L63          35 S L60,L62

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:22:33 ON 21 MAR 2001

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:22:40 ON 21 MAR 2001

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:25:32 ON 21 MAR 2001
L64         134 S L12,L13
                E ELLAGIC ACID/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L65          41 S E2
L66          12 S E4
L67         135 S L64,L66
L68          63 S L67 AND A61K/IC
L69          22 S L67 AND A61K007-48/IC
L70           1 S L67 AND A61K007-50/IC
L71          31 S L67 AND (D08-B OR D08-B09 OR D08-B09A)/MC
L72          35 S L67 AND (P930 OR P940 OR P942 OR P942 OR P943 OR Q25# OR Q262
L73          14 S L67 AND (B14-R? OR C14-R?)/MC
L74           4 S L67 AND (B12-L02 OR C12-L02 OR B12-L08 OR C12-L08)/MC
L75          13 S L67 AND (B14-N17? OR C14-N17? OR B12-A07 OR C12-A07)/MC
L76          36 S L69-L75
L77          35 S L76 AND L68
L78           1 S L76 NOT L77
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     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:31:55 ON 21 MAR 2001
L79           11 S (A96 OR D21)/DC AND L67 NOT L76
L80           24 S L68 NOT L76,L79
                 SET COST ON

=> log y
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	58.46	367.70

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-32.93

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STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 10:35:38 ON 21 MAR 2001
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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:41:45 ON 21 MAR 2001)
                SET COST OFF

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:41:51 ON 21 MAR 2001
                E ELLAGIC ACID/CN
L1             1 S E3
                E 3593.27.4/RID
L2           524 S E3
                SEL RN L1
L3            34 S E1/CRN
L4            35 S L1,L3
L5           489 S L2 NOT L4

     FILE 'HCAOLD' ENTERED AT 09:43:48 ON 21 MAR 2001
L6             1 S L4
L7            47 S ELLAGIC

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:45:20 ON 21 MAR 2001
L8          1057 S L1
L9          1070 S L4
L10          339 S L5
L11         1300 S L8-L10
L12         1418 S (ELLAGIC OR ELEAGIC)()ACID OR ALIZARIN#(A)YELLOW OR BENZOARIC
L13         1335 S ?ELLAGIC?
L14         1694 S L8-L13
L15         1459 S L14 AND (PD<=19971001 OR PRD<=19971001 OR AD<=19971001 OR PY<
                E BONTE F/AU
L16           91 S E3-E7
                E SAUNOIS A/AU
L17           11 S E3,E4
L18            4 S L14 AND L16,L17
                E LVMH/PA,CS
L19           58 S E3-E27
                E LVM/PA,CS
L20            2 S E4,E5
L21            1 S L14 AND L19,L20
L22            4 S L18,L21
L23           63 S L14 AND COSMETIC#/SC,SX,CW,BI
L24          418 S L14 AND (1 OR 62 OR 63)/SC,SX
                E COSMETIC/CT
                E E13+ALL
L25            1 S E1 AND L14
                E E2+ALL
L26           57 S E1+NT AND L14
                E COSMETIC/CT
                E E18+ALL
L27            3 S E1,E2 AND L14
                E COSMETIC/CT
L28            0 S E33 AND L14
                E E33+ALL
L29            3 S E2 AND L14
                E COSMETIC/CT

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:05:55 ON 21 MAR 2001
                E E38+ALL
L30           11 S L14 AND E56+NT
L31            1 S L14 AND E57+NT
                E E56+ALL
L32           30 S E12+NT AND L14
L33            2 S E13+NT AND L14
L34           60 S L15 AND L23,L25-L33
L35           50 S L24 AND L34
L36           10 S L34 NOT L35
```

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                E COLLAGEN/CW
L37          16 S L14 AND E3,E7
                E COLLAGEN/CT
                E E3+ALL
L38          20 S E1,E2+NT AND L14
                E E2+ALL
L39           0 S E56+NT AND L14
                E KERATIN/CW
L40           0 S E3,E6,E11 AND L14
                E KERATIN/CT
                E E19+ALL
L41           4 S E2 AND L14
                E KERATINS/CT
                E E3+ALL
L42           0 S E4+NT AND L14
                E MELANIN/CW
L43           5 S E7 AND L14
L44           1 S E40,E41 AND L14
                E MELANIN/CT
                E E7+ALL
L45           5 S E4+NT AND L14
                E MELANINOCYTE/CT
                E MELANOCYTE/CT
L46           0 S E11 AND L14
                E E3+ALL
L47           1 S E6+NT AND L14
L48          10 S E17 AND L14
L49          27 S L15 AND L37,L38,L41,L43-L45,L47,L48
L50           7 S L49 AND L35
L51           9 S L49 AND L24
L52           9 S L50,L51
L53          52 S L35,L52
L54           1 S L53 AND L22
L55           4 S L22 AND L15-L53
L56           4 S L54,L55
L57          51 S L53 NOT L56
L58          13 S L57 NOT 62/SC,SX
L59          38 S L57 NOT L58
L60          31 S L59 AND 62/SC
L61           7 S L59 NOT L60
L62           4 S L61 NOT (DENDRIMER OR ESTERASE OR HAMSTER)/TI
L63          35 S L60,L62

=> fil reg

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   20 MAR 2001  HIGHEST RN 328233-47-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  20 MAR 2001  HIGHEST RN 328233-47-2

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 8, 2000

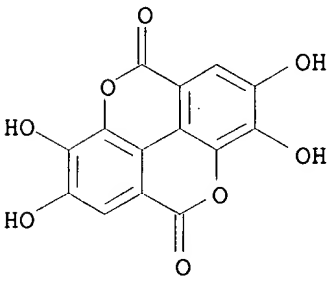
  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased.  See HELP SLIMIT
for details.

=> d ide can l1


L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   476-66-4  REGISTRY
```

CN [1]Benzopyrano[5,4,3-cde][1]benzopyran-5,10-dione, 2,3,7,8-tetrahydroxy-
(7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Alizarin yellow
CN Alizarine Yellow
CN Benzoaric acid
CN C.I. 55005
CN C.I. 75270
CN Elagostasine
CN Eleagic acid
CN **Ellagic acid**
CN Gallogen
CN Gallogen (astringent)
CN Lagistase
CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid, 4,4',5,5',6,6'-hexahydroxy-,
di-.delta.-lactone
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 124590-32-5, 77415-21-5
MF C14 H6 O8
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CEN, CHEMCATS,
CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE,
IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PHAR,
PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



1043 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
43 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1046 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 134:175588

REFERENCE 2: 134:152361

REFERENCE 3: 134:144551

REFERENCE 4: 134:111628

REFERENCE 5: 134:105651

REFERENCE 6: 134:91147

REFERENCE 7: 134:80765

REFERENCE 8: 134:76129

REFERENCE 9: 134:70601

REFERENCE 10: 134:70473

=> fil hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:22:40 ON 21 MAR 2001
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FILE COVERS 1967 - 21 Mar 2001 VOL 134 ISS 13
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Mar 2001 (20010320/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

This file supports REGlstRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

Now you can extend your author, patent assignee, patent information, and title searches back to 1907. The records from 1907-1966 now have this searchable data in CAOLD. You now have electronic access to all of CA: 1907 to 1966 in CAOLD and 1967 to the present in HCAPLUS on STN.

=> d all tot l56

L56 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:706945 HCAPLUS
DN 133:271409
TI **Cosmetic** or dermatological compositions containing a substance for increasing the functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells
IN Dumas, Marc; **Bonte, Frederic**
PA Parfums Christian Dior, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1, 63**
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000057836	A2	20001005	WO 2000-FR764	20000327
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2791260	A1	20000929	FR 1999-3840	19990326
PRAI	FR 1999-3840		19990326		

AB The invention relates to the uses in **cosmetics** or pharmaceuticals of at least one active agent for increasing the expression and/or functionality of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells, enabling the fixation of hyaluronic acid and/or collagen, esp. collagen I and/or collagen IV and/or fibronectin on the surface of said skin cells. Preferably, said active agents are alpha hydroxyl acids or alpha keto acids or salts and esters of said acids or manganese chloride. The inventive **cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. improve fixation of

hyaluronic acid and/or collagen, esp. collagen I or collagen IV and/or fibronectin on the surface of skin cells and improve hydration of the dermis and epidermis and prevent or treat skin-ageing phenomena and inflammatory phenomena. Efficacy of calcium gluconate on fixation of hyaluronic acid on cultured keratinocytes is shown. A moisturizer lotion contained calcium gluconate 0.1, Panax Ginseng ext. 0.2, cAMP 0.05, caffeine 0.1, preservatives, perfumes and excipients q.s. 100 g.

ST skin **cosmetic** CD44 membrane receptor expression

IT **Cosmetics**
(antiaging; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Flavonoids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biflavonoids; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Alfalfa (Medicago sativa)
Anti-inflammatory agents
Cinnamomum cassia
Commiphora mukul
Cork tree (Phellodendron amurense)
Curcuma longa
Drug delivery systems
Ginkgo biloba
Isodon (plant)
Licorice (Glycyrrhiza)
Loquat (Eriobotrya japonica)
Mosla chinensis
Pygeum africanum
Sage (Salvia officinalis)
Siegesbeckia orientalis
Sunscreens
Tea (Camellia sinensis)
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
CD44 (antigen)
Ceramides
Flavonoids
Peptides, biological studies
Phospholipids, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Retinoids
Sphingosines
Tocopherols
Vitamins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT **Collagens, biological studies**
Fibronectins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Saponins
Trace elements, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for

increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT **Cosmetics**
(creams; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT **Cosmetics**
(emulsions; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Bertholletia
Centella asiatica
Chestnut (Castanea)
Coleus
Scutellaria baicalensis
Seborrhea
Tephrosia
(ext.; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT **Cosmetics**
(**gels**; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxy, alpha; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Radicals, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT **Cosmetics**
(liposomes; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT **Cosmetics**
(mascaras; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Circulation
(microcirculation; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxo, alpha; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyphenols, nonpolymeric; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44

membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT **Collagens, biological studies**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type I; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT **Collagens, biological studies**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type IV; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffein, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 67-97-0, Vitamin d3 68-26-8, Vitamin a 69-89-6D, Xanthine, derivs. 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 72-19-5, Threonine, biological studies 74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 372-75-8, Citrulline **476-66-4, Ellagic acid**
490-79-9, Gentisic acid 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 2782-86-7, Heptonic acid 7773-01-5, Manganese chloride. 9001-12-1D, Collagenase, inhibitors 9004-06-2D, Elastase, inhibitors 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 14475-38-8, Silanol 18449-41-7, Madecassic acid 54393-33-8, Glyceramide 71276-50-1, Vitamin E phosphate 115346-09-3, Forskolin E
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT 9001-84-7D, Phospholipase a2, inhibitors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-86-6, D Xylose, biological studies 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetinic acid 472-11-7, Ruscogenin 477-32-7, Visnadine 481-49-2, Cepharanthine 6805-41-0, Escin 9081-34-9, 5.alpha.-Reductase 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol 53956-04-0, Ammonium glycyrrhizinate 70356-09-1, Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane 96436-87-2, Octyl 4-methoxycinnamate 111309-17-2, Soyasapogenol
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compns. contg. substance for increasing functionality and/or expression of CD44 membrane receptors of skin cells)

L56 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:475516 HCAPLUS
DN 133:94311
TI **Cosmetic** or dermatological composition containing an active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in the skin
IN Nizard, Carine; Moreau, Marielle; **Bonte, Frederic**
PA Parfums Christian Dior, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

LA French
IC ICM A61K007-42
ICS A61K007-48
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000040215	A1	20000713	WO 1999-FR3310	19991229
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2787996	A1	20000707	FR 1998-16641	19981230
PRAI	FR 1998-16641		19981230		

AB The invention concerns a dermatol. or cosmetol. compn., characterized in that it contains at least a compd. capable of activating HSP 32 endogenetic synthesis or a functional peptide fragment of such a protein with pharmaceutically and/or cosmetol. acceptable carriers. The invention also concerns the use of a compd. selected from the group consisting of procyanidolic oligomers (PCO) and their derivs., caffeic acid esters and their derivs. and mixts. of said compds., for prepg. a compn. designed to activate endogenetic synthesis of HSP 32 or a functional peptide fragment of such a protein. PCO stimulated the synthesis of HSP 32 in presence of UV by 204%. A **cosmetic** compn. contained PCO from raisin seed 0.5, ceramide-3 0.12, glycerin 2, octyl methoxycinnamate 7.5, Parsol-1789 2, tocopherol acetate 0.2, excipients and perfume q.s. 100%.

ST heat shock protein stimulant **cosmetic**; procyanidolic oligomer **cosmetic** methoxycinnamate UV

IT Heat-shock proteins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HSP 32; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)

IT **Cosmetics**
(antiaging; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)

IT Margosa (Melia azadirachta)
Sunscreens
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)

IT Saponins
Tocopherols
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)

IT **Cosmetics**
(creams, wrinkle-preventing; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)

IT Ketones, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diketones, unsatd., curcuminoids; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)

IT Centella asiatica
Loquat (Eriobotrya japonica)
(ext., **cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)

IT Coleus barbatus
Potentilla recta
(ext.; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)

IT Flavones
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(isoflavones; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)
IT Oligomers
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(procyanidolic; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)
IT Radicals, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(scavengers; **cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)
IT 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 59-92-7, biological studies 60-18-4D, Tyrosine, malyl(sic) deriv. 331-39-5D, Caffeic acid, esters 446-72-0, Genistein 458-37-7, Curcumine 471-53-4, 18.beta.-Glycyrrhetinic acid **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 485-72-3, Formononetin 486-66-8, Daidzein 10043-83-1, Magnesium phosphate 61276-16-2, Oraposide 71276-50-1 115346-09-3, Forskolin E 216210-47-8
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** or dermatol. compn. contg. active principle stimulating HSP 32 protein synthesis in skin)
RE.CNT 12
RE
(1) Andary, C; FR 2652086 A 1991 HCAPLUS
(2) Andary, C; FR 2652086 A 1991 HCAPLUS
(3) Inovat; FR 2757863 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(4) Inovat; FR 2757863 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(5) L'Oreal; FR 2687572 A 1993 HCAPLUS
(6) L'Oreal; FR 2699818 A 1994 HCAPLUS
(7) L'Oreal; FR 2699818 A 1994 HCAPLUS
(8) L'Oreal; FR 2687572 A 1995 HCAPLUS
(9) L'Oreal; FR 2708851 A 1995 HCAPLUS
(10) L'Oreal; FR 2708851 A 1995 HCAPLUS
(11) Parfums Christian Dior; WO 9216544 A 1992 HCAPLUS
(12) Parfums Christian Dior; WO 9216544 A 1992 HCAPLUS

L56 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:783901 HCAPLUS
DN 132:26672
TI Antiaging **cosmetic** composition containing a salt or a divalent metal complex
IN **Bonte, Frederic**; Dumas, Marc; Heusele, Catherine; Le Blay, Jacques
PA Guerlain S.A., Fr.; Le Blay, Jacques
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K007-48
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9962481	A1	19991209	WO 1999-FR1261	19990528
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2779059	A1	19991203	FR 1998-6822	19980529
	EP 1082098	A1	20010314	EP 1999-922237	19990528
	R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				

PRAI FR 1998-6822 19980529
US 1999-297679 19990506
WO 1999-FR1261 19990528
AB A **cosmetic** treatment method for fighting against skin ageing

effects is disclosed. The invention is characterized in that it consists in using at least one agent promoting the adherence of basal layer keratinocytes to the dermal-epidermal junction, particularly to said junction's collagen IV such as in particular a salt or a divalent metal complex, preferably magnesium aspartate or magnesium chloride optionally assocd. with an agent stimulating collage IV synthesis and/or an agent stimulating collagen VII synthesis. The invention is useful for prepg. **cosmetic** compns. with anti-wrinkle activity. Efficacy of 1 mM magnesium chloride and 0.25 mM magnesium aspartate in promotion of adherence of human keratinocytes to the collagen type IV is shown. An antiwrinkle cram contained magnesium L-aspartate 0.3, Potentilla erecta 0.01, sodium hyaluronate 0.06, glycerol 5.15, Centella asiatica 0.1, vitamin A palmitate 0.1, vitamin E acetate 0.5, Perilla dry ext. 0.5, excipients, fragrances, and preservatives q.s. 100 g.

ST antiaging **cosmetic** salt divalent metal complex

IT DNA
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(agents for protection of; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Bertholletia
Brazil nut (Bertholletia excelsa)
Centella asiatica
Cinnamomum cassia
Cocoa (Theobroma cacao)
Commiphora mukul
Curcuma longa
Ginkgo biloba
Isoodon
Loquat (Eriobotrya japonica)
Mosla chinensis
Potentilla recta
Pygeum africanum
Sage (Salvia officinalis)
Scutellaria baicalensis
Sunscreens
Tea (Camellia sinensis)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)

IT Salts, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Ceramides
Cerebrosides
Flavonoids
Phospholipids, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Retinoids
Sphingosines
Tocopherols
Vitamins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)

IT **Cosmetics**
(antiaging; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)

IT Flavonoids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biflavonoids; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)

IT **Cosmetics**
(creams, wrinkle-preventing; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Alfalfa (Medicago sativa)
(ext., antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Chestnut (Castanea)
Coleus
Licorice (Glycyrrhiza)
Soybean (Glycine max)
Tephrosia
(ext.; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(from soya; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxy, alpha-; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Seborrhea
(inhbitors; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Radicals, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT **Skin**
(**keratinocyte**; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Circulation
(microcirculation, stimulants; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT **Cosmetics**
(moisturizers; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(org.; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Siegesbeckia
(orientalis; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxo; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyphenols, nonpolymeric; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT **Collagens, biological studies**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type IV; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent

metal complex)
IT **Collagens, biological studies**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type VII, stimulants; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT **Cosmetics**
(wrinkle-preventing; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies 61-90-5, Leucine, biological studies 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies 70-47-3, Asparagine, biological studies 71-00-1, Histidine, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 147-85-3, Proline, biological studies 600-15-7, Hydroxy-2-butyric acid 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 18962-61-3, Magnesium L-aspartate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 69-89-6D, Xanthin, deriv. 72-19-5, Threonine, biological studies 74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies 79-81-2, Vitamin a palmitate 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 110-63-4, Butylene glycol, biological studies 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 131-57-7, Oxybenzone 372-75-8, Citrulline 464-92-6, Asiatic acid 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetinic acid 472-11-7, Ruscogenin
476-66-4, Ellagic acid 477-32-7, Visnadine
481-49-2, Cepharanthine 491-67-8, Baicalein 632-85-9, Wogonin
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 5466-77-3, Parsol mcx
6805-41-0, Escin 7069-42-3, Vitamin a propionate 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 14475-38-8, Silanol 18449-41-7, Madecassic acid 53956-04-0, Ammonium glycyrrhizinate 66575-29-9, Forskolin 70356-09-1, Parsol 1789
83008-38-2, Baicaline
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT 9081-34-9, 5.alpha.-Reductase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
IT 9001-12-1, Collagenase 9001-84-7, Phospholipase a2 9004-06-2, Elastase
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors; antiaging **cosmetic** compn. contg. salt or divalent metal complex)
RE.CNT 10
RE
(1) Boiron, S; FR 2704390 A 1994 HCAPLUS
(2) LVMH Recherche; FR 2669225 A 1992 HCAPLUS
(3) LVMH Recherche; FR 2735981 A 1997 HCAPLUS
(4) Laboratoire De Biologie Vegetale Yves Rocher; FR 2713483 A 1995
(5) Lvmh Recherche; WO 9819664 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(6) Messac, L; FR 2406438 A 1979 HCAPLUS
(7) Murad, H; US 5804168 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(8) Obagi, Z; WO 9709963 A 1997 HCAPLUS
(9) Schinitsky, M; US 4938969 A 1990 HCAPLUS
(10) Wogepharm GMBH; WO 9422421 A 1994 HCAPLUS

L56 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:233777 HCAPLUS

DN 130:271881
TI Antiaging **cosmetic** compositions containing **ellagic acid** and its derivatives
IN **Bonte, Frederic; Saunois, Alex**
PA **LVMH Recherche, Fr.**
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-06
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9916415	A1	19990408	WO 1998-FR2098	19981001 <--
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2768927	A1	19990402	FR 1997-12227	19971001 <--
FR 2768927	B1	20000121		
EP 1021161	A1	20000726	EP 1998-946538	19981001 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRAI FR 1997-12227 19971001 <--
WO 1998-FR2098 19981001
AB The use of **ellagic acid** (I) and its derivs. in **cosmetics** and pharmaceutics, particularly in dermatol. is disclosed. More particularly it concerns all the applications aiming at reinforcing the dermal-epidermal junction or improving hair condition, by increasing the proportion of collagen VII in the presence of keratinocytes and/or fibroblasts. In particular, said applications involve toning up the skin, reducing wrinkles and improving hair condition. Addn. of 0.5 .mu.g/mL I to the cultured keratinocytes increased the collagen type VII synthesis by 64%. A **cosmetic** compn. contained I 0.01, Centella asiatica 0.1, and excipients q.s. 100 g.
ST antiaging **cosmetic ellagic acid** deriv collagen
IT **Antiaging cosmetics**
Arctium lappa
Centella asiatica
Commiphora mukul
Cosmetic emulsions
Hair growth stimulants
Loquat (Eriobotrya japonica)
Pygeum africanum
Siegesbeckia orientalis
Sunscreens
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT **Type VII collagen**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Ceramides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)

IT Cerebrosides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Hydroxy carboxylic acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Phospholipids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Retinoids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Tocopherols
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Vitamins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Ginkgo biloba
(biflavonoids; antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biflavonoids; antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**ellagic acid** derivs.; antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Coleus
Horse chestnut (Aesculus)
Tephrosia
(exts.; antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT Dandruff
Seborrhea
(inhibitors; antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT 50-99-7D, Glucose, ethers with 3-**methoxyellagic** acid 59-23-4D, D-Galactose, ethers with 3-**methoxyellagic** acid **476-66-4**, **Ellagic acid 476-66-4D, Ellagic acid**, derivs. 3615-41-6D, Rhamnose, ethers with 3-**methoxyellagic** acid 10323-20-3D, D-Arabinose, ethers with 3-**methoxyellagic** acid **51768-38-8 51768-38-8D**, polyether derivs.
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic acid** and its derivs.)
IT 62-49-7D, Choline, salt with **ellagic acid**
7440-50-8D, Copper, complexes with **ellagic acid**
7440-66-6D, Zinc, complexes with **ellagic acid**

20907-38-4, Bis-triethylamine ellagate **122328-15-8**,
Sodium ellagate **134121-02-1 142677-13-2**
142677-14-3 222418-86-2 222418-87-3
222418-88-4 222418-90-8
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic**
acid and its derivs.)
IT 50-21-5, biological studies 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies
58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological
studies 69-89-6, Xanthine 72-19-5, Threonine, biological studies
74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological
studies 79-81-2, Vitamin a palmitate 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate
108-46-3, 1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies 372-75-8, Citrulline
464-92-6, Asiatic acid 481-49-2, Cepharanthine 830-10-4,
4-Methoxycinnamate 1321-23-9, Chloroxylenol 6805-41-0, Escin
6915-15-7, Malic acid 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies
11103-57-4, Vitamin a 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione 13463-67-7, Titanium
oxide, biological studies 16830-15-2, Asiaticoside 18449-41-7D,
Madecassic acid, glycosyl derivs. 18962-61-3, Magnesium aspartate
34540-22-2, Madecassoside 66575-29-9, Forskolin
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg. **ellagic**
acid and its derivs.)
IT 9081-34-9, 5.alpha.-Reductase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; antiaging **cosmetic** compns. contg.
ellagic acid and its derivs.)
RE.CNT 7
RE
(1) Cariel; FR 2366836 A 1978 HCAPLUS
(2) Cnrs; WO 9521018 A 1995 HCAPLUS
(3) Ishida; US 5141741 A 1992 HCAPLUS
(4) Lamaison; EP 0283349 A 1988 HCAPLUS
(5) Lion Corp; JP 02231423 A HCAPLUS
(6) Lion Corporation; EP 0294808 A 1988 HCAPLUS
(7) Synthelabo; EP 0496173 A 1992 HCAPLUS

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L63 ANSWER 1 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:225625 HCAPLUS
DN 130:271884
TI Skin-lightening preparations containing glutathione
IN Yagi, Eiichiro; Naganuma, Masako
PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-48; A61K031-19; A61K031-34; A61K031-35;
A61K031-375; A61K031-70; A61K035-50
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11092326	A2	19990406	JP 1997-275262	19970922 <--

AB Skin-lightening prepns. contain glutathione and L-ascorbic acid (derivs.),
placenta exts., kojic acid (derivs.), azelaic acid (derivs.), glucosamine
(derivs.), hydroquinone glycosides (derivs.), tranexamic acid (derivs.),
and/or **ellagic acid** (derivs.). The prepns. show
excellent skin-lightening effects.
ST glutathione ascorbate placenta kojate skin lightening; azelate glucosamine

tranexamate glutathione skin lightening; hydroquinone glycoside ellagate glutathione skin lightening

IT **Skin-lightening cosmetics**
(**cosmetics** contg. glutathione combined with other skin-lightening agents)

IT Placenta
(exts.; **cosmetics** contg. glutathione combined with other skin-lightening agents)

IT Glycosides
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroquinone; **cosmetics** contg. glutathione combined with other skin-lightening agents)

IT 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 123-31-9D, Hydroquinone, glycosides 123-99-9, Azelaic acid, biological studies **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 497-76-7, Arbutin 501-30-4, Kojic acid 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 3416-24-8, Glucosamine 37627-95-5, L-Ascorbic acid 2-sulfate 66651-98-7, L-Ascorbic acid 2-sulfate sodium salt 74438-74-7, Ascorbic acid distearate 108910-78-7, L-Ascorbic acid phosphate magnesium salt 125913-31-7, L-Ascorbic acid phosphate 129499-78-1, L-Ascorbic acid 2-glucoside
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetics** contg. glutathione combined with other skin-lightening agents)

L63 ANSWER 2 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:136771 HCAPLUS
DN 130:200752
TI .alpha.-Hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel
IN Ancira, Margaret
PA USA
SO U.S., 17 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 328,006, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-35
ICS A61K031-19; A61K031-045; A61K007-135
NCL 514460000
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5874463	A	19990223	US 1997-795231	19970210 <--

PRAI US 1994-328006 19941024 <--

AB The subject of the present invention is a .alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel. A peel soln. comprises L-lactic acid 14, citric acid 14, salicylic acid 14, kojic acid 2, and hydroquinone 1 g in EtOH 39 and distd. water 16 mL.

ST skin peel kojic hydroxy acid

IT Albuminoids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conchiolins; .alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel)

IT Logwood (Haematoxylon campechianum)
(exts.; .alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel)

IT Natural products (pharmaceutical)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(licorice, exts.; .alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel)

IT Lithospermum officinale
(seed ext.; .alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel)

IT Aloe barbadensis
Cosmetics
Skin

(.alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel)
IT Hydroxy carboxylic acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(.alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel)
IT Caseins, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(.alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel)
IT 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 79-33-4, L-Lactic acid, biological studies 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 501-30-4, Kojic acid
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(.alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 51-85-4, Cystamine 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 53-86-1, Indomethacin 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-09-4, Propionic acid, biological studies 98-92-0, Niacinamide 103-85-5, Phenylthiourea 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 119-61-9, Benzophenone, biological studies 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 123-99-9, Azelaic acid, biological studies 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 331-39-5, Caffeic acid 461-72-3, Hydantoin 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetinic acid **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 491-38-3D, Chromone, derivs. 497-76-7, Arbutin 501-30-4D, Kojic acid, succinimide ester 621-82-9, Cinnamic acid, biological studies 1135-24-6, Ferulic acid 1182-34-9, Dicaffeoylquinic acid 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizic acid 3131-52-0, 5,6-Dihydroxyindole 3416-24-8, Glucosamine 5072-26-4, Buthionine sulfoximine 5466-77-3, Octyl p-methoxycinnamate 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 9083-38-9, Melanostatin 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 15431-40-0, Magnesium ascorbate 25104-18-1, Polylysine 25138-66-3, S-Lactoylglutathione 27025-41-8, Oxidized glutathione 38000-06-5, Polylysine 56328-22-4 61230-27-1, Feldamycin 108910-78-7 124134-09-4 154160-11-9
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(.alpha.-hydroxy acid-kojic acid skin peel)
RE.CNT 46
RE
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(2) Andrews; Diseases of the Skin 1928, P240
(3) Aronsohn; US 4608370 1986 HCAPLUS
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(6) Charpin; US 5164185 1992 HCAPLUS
(7) Edwards; US 4285973 1981 HCAPLUS
(8) Ellis; Facial Plastic Surgery 1995, V11(1), P15 MEDLINE
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(10) Fulton; US 5043356 1991 HCAPLUS
(11) Gagnebien-Cabanne; US 5547678 1996 HCAPLUS
(12) Griat; US 5531993 1996 HCAPLUS
(13) Hara; US 4948577 1990 HCAPLUS
(14) Hatae; US 4847074 1989
(15) Hatae; US 4891361 1990 HCAPLUS
(16) Hatae; US 4919921 1990 HCAPLUS
(17) Higa; US 4696813 1987 HCAPLUS
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(19) Honda; US 5637293 1997 HCAPLUS
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(22) Kealey; US 5378455 1995 HCAPLUS
(23) Kligman; US 4318907 1982 HCAPLUS
(24) Krezanoski; US 3265571 1966
(25) Meybeck; US 5164182 1992
(26) Meybeck; US 5279834 1994 HCAPLUS
(27) Motono; US 4985455 1991 HCAPLUS
(28) Nagai; US 4278656 1981 HCAPLUS
(29) Nagai; US 4369174 1983 HCAPLUS
(30) Natraj; US 5244665 1993 HCAPLUS
(31) Oyama; US 4990330 1991 HCAPLUS
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(33) Ribier; US 5607692 1997 HCAPLUS
(34) Rubin; An Overview of Chemical Peeling 1995, P14 MEDLINE
(35) Rubin; Manual of Chemical Peels:Superficial and Medium Depth 1995, V79, P88
(36) Sakai; US 5427775 1995 HCAPLUS
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(42) Wildnauer; US 4294852 1981 HCAPLUS
(43) Yamamoto; US 4990532 1991 HCAPLUS
(44) Yamamoto; US 5063056 1991 HCAPLUS
(45) Yang; US 5486624 1996 HCAPLUS
(46) Yang; US 5523421 1996 HCAPLUS

L63 ANSWER 3 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:484914 HCAPLUS
DN 129:140464
TI Reduction of hair growth by an inhibitor of a DNA topoisomerase
IN Styczynski, Peter; Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S.
PA Handelman, Joseph, H., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-06
CC **62-3** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 9829086	A1	19980709	WO 1997-US24268	19971223	<--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
	US 6037326	A	20000314	US 1996-777803	19961231	<--
	AU 9857302	A1	19980731	AU 1998-57302	19971223	<--
	EP 957891	A1	19991124	EP 1997-953585	19971223	<--
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT					
PRAI	US 1996-777803	19961231	<--			
	WO 1997-US24268	19971223				

AB Mammalian hair growth is reduced by applying to the skin an inhibitor of a DNA topoisomerase. Application of a soln. of 10% nalidixic acid in 70% ethanol and 30% propylene glycol inhibited hair growth in hamster by 63%.
ST hair growth inhibitor DNA topoisomerase
IT **Hair preparations**
(growth inhibitors; redn. of hair growth by inhibitor of DNA topoisomerase)

IT Alkaloids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pyridoacridine; redn. of hair growth by inhibitor of DNA topoisomerase)
IT Alkaloids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quinolone; redn. of hair growth by inhibitor of DNA topoisomerase)
IT Hirsutism
(redn. of hair growth by inhibitor of DNA topoisomerase)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(redn. of hair growth by inhibitor of DNA topoisomerase)
IT 80449-01-0, DNA topoisomerase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; redn. of hair growth by inhibitor of DNA topoisomerase)
IT 55-21-0, Benzamide 91-64-5D, Coumarin, derivs. 260-94-6, Acridine 303-81-1, Novobiocin 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 465-21-4, Bufalin **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 519-23-3, Ellipticine 1402-38-6, Actinomycin 4375-07-9, Epipodophyllotoxin 4375-07-9D, Epipodophyllotoxin, derivs. 16502-01-5D, 1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-.beta.-carboline, derivs. 20342-64-7D, 1H-Indole-4,7-dione, derivs. 21416-67-1 24584-09-6, Dexrazoxane 29767-20-2, Teniposide 33419-42-0, Etoposide 37045-16-2, 3-Benzylquinoline 51264-14-3, Amsacrine 52259-65-1, FAgaronine 69408-81-7, Amonafide 97534-21-9, Merbarone 100440-25-3, Terpentecin 108121-76-2, Anthracenedione 123577-49-1 129564-92-7, Azatoxin 131190-63-1, Saintopin 142805-56-9, Topoisomerase II 143180-75-0 146555-80-8, Makaluvamine C 158734-24-8, Dehydrokuanoniamine b 158758-41-9, Shermilamine C 163564-63-4, Elenic acid 210095-61-7D, 4-substituted derivs.
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(redn. of hair growth by inhibitor of DNA topoisomerase)

L63 ANSWER 4 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:336121 HCAPLUS
DN 128:312904
TI **Cosmetic** or pharmaceutical composition containing sulfotransferase inhibitors
IN Duranton, Albert
PA L'Oreal S. A., Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 15 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K031-06
ICS A61K031-19; A61K007-06
CC **63-6** (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): **62**
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2753375	A1	19980320	FR 1996-11319	19960917 <--
FR 2753375	B1	19991203		

AB **Cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. for modifying hair growth and contg. sulfotransferase inhibitors such as phenols, arylcarboxylates, etc., are described. Thus, a lotion contained 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenol 1.0, propylene glycol 22.8, etOH 5.1, and water to 100 g.
ST sulfotransferase inhibitor **cosmetic** pharmaceutical
IT Nucleotides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(analogs; **cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. contg. sulfotransferase inhibitors)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aryl; **cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. contg. sulfotransferase inhibitors)
IT **Cosmetics**
Hair preparations
Lotions (cosmetics)
Shampoos
Topical drug delivery systems
(**cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. contg. sulfotransferase inhibitors)
IT Flavonoids
Phenols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. contg. sulfotransferase inhibitors)
IT Aromatic aldehydes
Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxy; **cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. contg. sulfotransferase inhibitors)
IT 103-90-2, p-(Acetylamino)phenol 618-80-4, 2,6-Dichloro-4-nitrophenol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. contg. sulfotransferase inhibitors)
IT 54-21-7 68-04-2, Sodium citrate 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, derivs.
90-89-1, Diethylcarbamazine 100-51-6D, Benzyl alcohol, analogs
458-37-7, Curcumin **476-66-4, Ellagic acid**
1053-73-2D, nucleotide analogs 7775-09-9, Sodium chlorate 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. contg. sulfotransferase inhibitors)
IT 9023-09-0, Sulfotransferase 9029-60-1, Lipoxygenase 39391-18-9, Cyclooxygenase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; **cosmetic** or pharmaceutical compns. contg. sulfotransferase inhibitors)

L63 ANSWER 5 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:334642 HCAPLUS
DN 129:8432
TI Skin-lightening **cosmetics**
IN Tanaka, Yoshiaki; Shimogaki, Hisao; Watanabe, Shinichi
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-00
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): 11
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 10139654	A2	19980526	JP 1996-312965	19961108 <--

AB Skin-lightening **cosmetics** contain: (A) tyrosinase inhibitors, (B)(un)fermented soybean exts., and (C)licorice flavonoids. The prepns. were nonirritating, safe and stable.

ST skin lightening **cosmetic** tyrosinase inhibitor; soybean ext skin lightening **cosmetic**; licorice flavonoid skin lightening **cosmetic**
IT Soybean (Glycine max)
(exts; skin-lightening **cosmetics**)
IT Licorice (Glycyrrhiza)
(flavonoids; skin-lightening **cosmetics**)
IT Natural products (pharmaceutical)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(licorice, flavonoids; skin-lightening **cosmetics**)
IT **Skin-lightening cosmetics**
(skin-lightening **cosmetics**)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics**)
IT **9002-10-2**, Tyrosinase
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors; skin-lightening **cosmetics**)
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 497-76-7, Arbutin 501-30-4, Kojic acid **122328-15-8, Ellagic acid** sodiumsalt
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics**)

L63 ANSWER 6 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:314280 HCAPLUS
DN 129:45124
TI Stable and safe endermic agent for skin lightening use
IN Tanaka, Yoshiaki; Watanabe, Shinichi; Shimogaki, Hisao
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-00
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10130136	A2	19980519	JP 1996-307387	19961101 <--

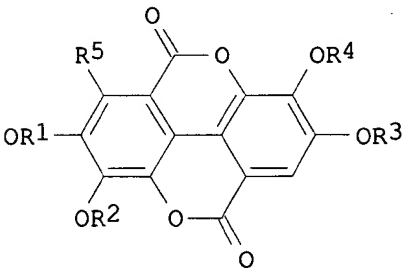
OS MARPAT 129:45124
AB The agent comprises (a) **ellagic acid** compds. or their salts and (b) hydroxytricarboxylic acids, salts, or esters. An agent comprised **ellagic acid** Na salt 0.75, tetradecyl-citric acid 0.75, glycerol 4, ethanol 8, carboxy vinyl polymer 0.2, triethanolamine 0.12%, and water the balance.
ST endermic agent skin lightening use
IT **Skin-lightening cosmetics**
(stable and safe endermic agent for skin lightening use)
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 666-99-9, Agaricic acid 5638-11-9 **122328-15-8, Ellagic acid** sodium salt
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stable and safe endermic agent for skin lightening use)

L63 ANSWER 7 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:176152 HCAPLUS
DN 128:208806
TI Skin-lightening compositions containing **ellagic acid** derivatives

IN Egawa, Makoto; Marui, Yukiko
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Ger. Offen., 18 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-02; C07H017-04
ICA C07D493-02
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 19730408	A1	19980305	DE 1997-19730408	19970716 <--
JP 10081618	A2	19980331	JP 1997-194956	19970704 <--
US 6066312	A	20000523	US 1997-893648	19970711 <--

PRAI JP 1996-205405 19960716 <--
OS MARPAT 128:208806
GI



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AB Compns. for treatment of skin hyperpigmentation are provided which contain an **ellagic acid** deriv. (I; R1-R4 = C1-20 alkyl or acyl, polyoxyalkylene, disaccharide residue; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy) or alkali metal salt thereof. I is absorbed percutaneously very well provided it is present in finely divided form (mean particle size .ltoreq.50 .mu.m, .gtoreq.70% <70 .mu.m).
ST **ellagic acid** skin lightening; hyperpigmentation skin **ellagic acid**; pigmentation skin **ellagic acid**
IT Particle size distribution
Skin-lightening cosmetics
(skin-lightening compns. contg. **ellagic acid** derivs.)
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 476-66-4D, Ellagic acid**, derivs. **2239-88-5**, 3,3'-Di-O-**methylellagic** acid **122328-15-8**, Sodium ellagate **122328-16-9**, Potassium ellagate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-lightening compns. contg. **ellagic acid** derivs.)

L63 ANSWER 8 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:76082 HCAPLUS
DN 128:158733
TI Skin-lightening **cosmetics**
IN Egawa, Makoto; Kawatani, Yuki
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-40; A61K007-48
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 10029913	A2	19980203	JP 1996-205406	19960716 <--

OS MARPAT 128:158733
AB Stable skin-lightening **cosmetics** comprise hydroquinones such as arbutin and **ellagic acid**-type compds. such as 3,4-di-o-**methylellagic** acid [markush given] as active ingredients.
ST skin lightening **cosmetic** hydroquinone **ellagic acid**
IT **Skin-lightening cosmetics**
Stability
(skin-lightening **cosmetics**)
IT Hydroquinones
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics**)
IT **476-66-4D, Ellagic acid**, derivs. 497-76-7, Arbutin **52600-48-3D**, 3,4-Di-o-**methylellagic** acid, derivs. **122328-15-8D**, Sodium Ellagate, derivs.
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics**)

L63 ANSWER 9 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:640916 HCAPLUS
DN 127:267776
TI Inhibitory effect of **ellagic acid** on melanogenesis
AU Tachibana, Shinichi; Tanaka, Yoshimasa
CS Beauty-care Res. Lab., Lion Corp., Tokyo, 132, Japan
SO Fragrance J. (**1997**), 25(9), 37-42
CODEN: FUJAD7; ISSN: 0288-9803
PB Fureguransu Janaru Sha
DT Journal; General Review
LA Japanese
CC **62-0** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1, 63**
AB A review with 14 refs. **Ellagic acid** (I), a naturally existing small mol. polyphenol, has high affinity for Cu at the active site of tyrosinase. I inhibited tyrosinase activity dose-pendently. This inhibition was partially recovered by addn. of Cu ion. I has inhibitory effect to melanogenesis on UV-induced skin pigmentation in both brownish guinea pig and human. The utility of I in a 6-wk double-blind clin. trial was rated slightly useful or better in 86% of subjects. No adverse reaction was obsd. through the trial period. These results suggested that I is useful as an agent for treating pigmentation such as spots and freckles by UV.
ST review **ellagic acid** melanogenesis inhibition; skin lightening **ellagic acid** review
IT Skin pigmentation disorders
Skin-lightening cosmetics
(inhibitory effect of **ellagic acid** on melanogenesis)
IT **Melanins**
RL: MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(inhibitory effect of **ellagic acid** on melanogenesis)
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

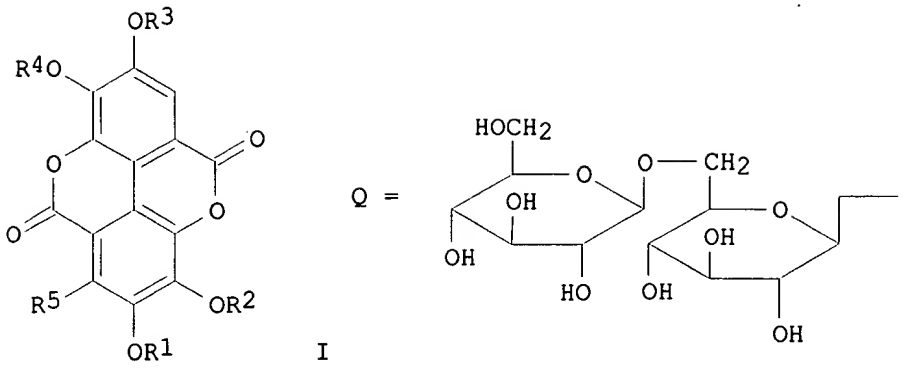
(inhibitory effect of **ellagic acid** on melanogenesis)

L63 ANSWER 10 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:640913 HCAPLUS
DN 127:290972
TI Recent studies of melanogenesis and its control
AU Maeda, Kazuhisa
CS Shiseido Pharm. Sci. Res. Lab., Yokohama, 223, Japan
SO Fragrance J. (**1997**), 25(9), 10-18
CODEN: FUJAD7; ISSN: 0288-9803
PB Fureguransu Janaru Sha
DT Journal; General Review
LA Japanese
CC 13-0 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): **62**
AB A review with 61 refs. The pursuit of fair, unblemished skin has long been a priority for women in many parts of the world. A no. of agents are studied to prevent facial pigmented spots and freckles. Research done by Japanese **cosmetic** companies revealed the effectiveness of natural skin whiteners in inhibition the melanin-producing activity that causes freckles and facial pigmented spots. There are 5 substances that are approved for use in skin whitening **cosmetics** in Japan, ascorbic acid derivs., placenta ext., kojic acid, **ellagic acid**, and arbutin. In this section, I provides an introduction to the recent studies of melanogenesis and controlling by these natural skin whiteners, and how these substances work on the skin.
ST review melanogenesis mechanism skin whitening **cosmetic**; melamine formation skin whitener review
IT **Skin**
Skin-lightening cosmetics
(recent studies of melanogenesis and its control)
IT **Melanins**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(recent studies of melanogenesis and its control)

L63 ANSWER 11 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:542788 HCAPLUS
DN 127:238924
TI Skin-lightening topical preparations containing **ellagic acids**
IN Kawatani, Yuki; Kadoya, Haruo
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-00; A61K031-365; A61K031-70; A61K047-12; C07D491-06; C07H017-04
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 09208421	A2	19970812	JP 1996-34290	19960129 <--

OS MARPAT 127:238924
GI



I

AB Topical prepns. contain (A) .gtoreq.1 **ellagic acids** I [R1-4 = H, C1-20 alkyl, C1-20 acyl, (CmH2mO)nH, Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy; m = 2, 3; n .gtoreq.1] and/or their alkali metal salts and (B) .gtoreq.1 of glycolic acid (II), lactic acid, malic acid, and/or their salts. Relative percutaneous absorption of **ellagic acid** (III) from a compn. contg. 0.3 wt.% III and 1.0 wt.% II was 2.1, vs. 1, in the absence of II. Formulation examples of **cosmetic** creams, lotions, and packs are given.

ST skin lightening **ellagic acid** carboxylate; glycolic acid ellagate absorption accelerator **cosmetic**; lactic acid ellagate absorption accelerator **cosmetic**; malic acid ellagate absorption accelerator **cosmetic**

IT **Cosmetics**
(**packs**; skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and percutaneous absorption accelerator carboxylic acids)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and percutaneous absorption accelerator carboxylic acids)

IT **Lotions (cosmetics)**
Skin creams
Skin-lightening cosmetics
(skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and percutaneous absorption accelerator carboxylic acids)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and percutaneous absorption accelerator carboxylic acids)

IT 50-21-5, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 6915-15-7, Malic acid
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and percutaneous absorption accelerator carboxylic acids)

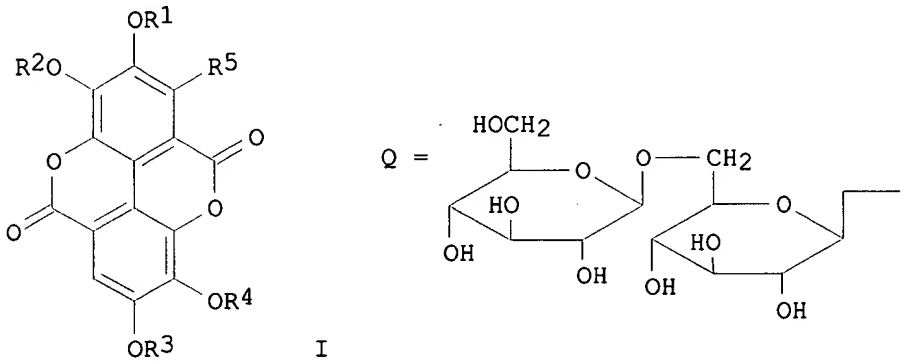
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 2239-88-5,** 3,3'-Di-o-**methylellagic** acid **122328-15-8,** Sodium ellagate **122328-16-9,** Potassium ellagate **195193-41-0**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and percutaneous absorption accelerator carboxylic acids)

L63 ANSWER 12 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:526076 HCAPLUS
DN 127:225121
TI Anti-inflammatory skin-lightening agents and skin preparations containing **ellagic acids** and vestitol

IN Suzuki, Yuri; Shimogaki, Hisao; Tamai, Hideo
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-48; C07D311-58; C07D493-06; C07H017-04
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): **63**
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09202711	A2	19970805	JP 1996-30077	19960124 <--

OS MARPAT 127:225121
GI



I

AB The prepns. contain the agents contg. **ellagic acids** I (R1-R4 = H, C1-20 alkyl, C1-20 alkoxy, poly(C2-3 alkylene oxide) residue, Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy) and/or their salts and 7,2'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxyisoflavan (II). A lotion was prepd. from **ellagic acid** 0.1, II 0.05, glycerin 3.0, EtOH 6.0, perfume, and H2O to 100.0 wt.%. **Ellagic acid** and II showed synergistic pigmentation-inhibiting effect on guinea pig.
ST antiinflammatory skin lightener **ellagic** vestitol
IT Anti-inflammatory drugs
Skin-lightening cosmetics
Topical drug delivery systems
(anti-inflammatory skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and vestitol)
IT 56701-24-7D, mixts. contg. **ellagic acids**
194934-41-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-inflammatory skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and vestitol)

L63 ANSWER 13 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:139734 HCAPLUS
DN 126:161990
TI One-package-type hair dye compositions containing polyvalent metal salts and ascorbic acid
IN Yoshimoto, Megumi; Yanaba, Shigeru
PA Lion Corp, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-13
ICS A61K007-075
CC **62-3** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08337516	A2	19961224	JP 1995-169366	19950613 <--

AB Title compns. contain polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid (I), and ligands. The compns. are used for dyeing of gray hair easily and do not damage the hair. A compn. contg. FeSO4 1.0, I 0.5, Gly 3.0, emodin 1,0, polyoxyethylene stearyl ether 0.4, coco fatty acid diethanolamide 0.3, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, EtOH 20, and H2O to 100 wt.% was mixed with 7 wt.% (of the compn.) LPG to give a hair dye spray, which showed good hair-dyeing effect and storage stability, and no metal odor.
ST hair dye metal salt ascorbate ligand
IT Glycosides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anthrone; one-package-type hair dyes contg. polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid, and ligands)
IT Flavones
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biflavones; one-package-type hair dyes contg. polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid, and ligands)
IT **Hair dyes**
(one-package-type hair dyes contg. polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid, and ligands)
IT Flavonoid glycosides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(one-package-type hair dyes contg. polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid, and ligands)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(one-package-type hair dyes contg. polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid, ligands, and primary amino acids)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 90-44-8D, Anthrone, glycosides 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 331-39-5, Caffeic acid **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 501-30-4, Kojic acid 518-82-1, Emodin 652-78-8, Gossypin 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 19202-36-9, Hinokiflavone 52589-13-6, Embinin
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(one-package-type hair dyes contg. polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid, and ligands)
IT 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(one-package-type hair dyes contg. polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid, ligands, and primary amino acids)
IT 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(s; one-package-type hair dyes contg. polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid, and ligands)

L63 ANSWER 14 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:61123 HCAPLUS
DN 126:79752
TI Viscous hair preparations preventing color fading of dyed hair
IN Shinkai, Masakazu

PA Kanebo Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-06
ICS A61K007-075
CC **62-3** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08291027	A2	19961105	JP 1995-117766	19950418 <--

AB The title prepns. contain polyphenols, 0.5-10 wt.% cationic surfactants and/or 0.1-5 wt.% nonionic surfactants, and 1-10 wt.% C14-22 alcs. A hair prepn. was formulated contg. gallic acid 0.05, behenyltrimethylammonium chloride 3, polyoxyethylene stearyl ether 2, cetyl alc. 5, and water to 100 wt.%.
ST hair prepn polyphenol surfactant alc; cationic nonionic surfactant hair prepn viscous; color fading prevention dyed hair; gallate behenyltrimethylammonium polyoxyethylene hair prepn; cetanol color fading prevention hair
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C14-22; in viscous hair prepns. preventing color fading of dyed hair)
IT Tannins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrolyzable; in viscous hair prepns. preventing color fading of dyed hair)
IT Cationic surfactants
Nonionic surfactants
UV stabilizers
(in viscous hair prepns. preventing color fading of dyed hair)
IT Polyphenols (nonpolymeric)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in viscous hair prepns. preventing color fading of dyed hair)
IT **Hair dyes**
Hair preparations
(viscous hair prepns. preventing color fading of dyed hair)
IT 112-03-8, Stearyltrimethylammonium chloride 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies **476-66-4, Ellagic acid**
1120-02-1, Stearyltrimethylammonium bromide 5466-77-3, 2-Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, cationized 17301-53-0, Behenyltrimethylammonium chloride 25136-75-8 36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in viscous hair prepns. preventing color fading of dyed hair)
IT 9005-00-9, Polyoxyethylene stearyl ether
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oligomeric; in viscous hair prepns. preventing color fading of dyed hair)

L63 ANSWER 15 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:905420 HCAPLUS
DN 123:312647
TI Microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**.
IN Levy, Marie-Christine; Andry, Marie-Christine
PA Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French

IC ICM B01J013-16
ICS A61K009-50; A23L001-22
CC 17-6 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 11, **62**, **63**
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9521018	A1	19950810	WO 1995-FR116	19950201 <--
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2715582	A1	19950804	FR 1994-1146	19940202 <--
	FR 2715582	B1	19960315		
	CA 2159353	AA	19950810	CA 1995-2159353	19950201 <--
	AU 9516665	A1	19950821	AU 1995-16665	19950201 <--
	AU 690215	B2	19980423		
	EP 691886	A1	19960117	EP 1995-908292	19950201 <--
	EP 691886	B1	19990428		
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL				
	JP 08508677	T2	19960917	JP 1995-520415	19950201 <--
	ES 2130594	T3	19990701	ES 1995-908292	19950201 <--
	US 5780060	A	19980714	US 1995-525619	19950927 <--
PRAI	FR 1994-1146	19940202 <--			
	WO 1995-FR116	19950201 <--			

AB Microcapsules are prepd. by the interfacial crosslinking of plant polyphenols, particularly flavonoids. The crosslinking agents are dicarboxylic acid chlorides, such as sebacoyl chloride, succinyl chloride and adipoyl chloride. When added to a compn. such as a **cosmetic**, pharmaceutical, dietetic or food compn., the microcapsules prevent deterioration, esp. any change in color, without affecting the activity of the plant polyphenols, esp. the antiradical and antioxidative activity.

ST plant polyphenol microcapsule food preservative; **cosmetics** preservative plant polyphenol microcapsule; pharmaceuticals preservative plant polyphenol microcapsule

IT Flavonoids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)

IT Tannins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**ellagic** and gallic, cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)

IT Ginkgo biloba
(ext., cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)

IT Lignans
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxylated, cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)

IT **Cosmetics**
Food
(microcapsules with walls made of crosslinked plant polyphenols for)

IT Flavonoids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(citro-, cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)

IT Flavonoids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(iso-, cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)
IT Capsules
(micro-, crosslinked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals, or **cosmetics**)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(microcapsules, crosslinked plant polyphenols)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neo-, cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)
IT Lignans
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neo-, hydroxylated, cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxo hydroxy, cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phenolic, cross-linked; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)
IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals, or **cosmetics**)
IT 9001-05-2, Catalase 9013-66-5, Glutathione peroxidase 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(cross-linked plant polyphenol microcapsules contg.)
IT 100-20-9, Terephthaloyl chloride 111-19-3, Sebacoyl chloride 111-50-2, Adipoyl chloride. 543-20-4, Succinyl chloride
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agent; microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)
IT 51-61-6D, Dopamine, cross-linked 59-92-7D, Dopa, cross-linked 91-64-5D, Coumarin, derivs., hydroxylated, cross-linked 99-50-3D, Protocatechuic acid, cross-linked 108-73-6D, Phloroglucinol, cross-linked 117-39-5D, Quercetin, cross-linked 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, cross-linked 153-18-4D, Rutin, cross-linked 154-23-4D, (+)-Catechin, cross-linked 327-97-9D, Chlorogenic acid, cross-linked 331-39-5D, Caffeic acid, cross-linked 451-13-8D, HomoGentisic acid, cross-linked 458-37-7D, Curcumin, cross-linked **476-66-4D**, **Ellagic acid**, cross-linked 480-18-2D, Taxifoliol, cross-linked 480-41-1D, Naringenin, cross-linked 487-26-3D, Flavanone, cross-linked 490-46-0D, (-)-EpiCatechin, cross-linked 490-79-9D, Gentisic acid, cross-linked 491-70-3D, Luteolol, cross-linked 520-18-3D, Kaempferol, cross-linked 520-26-3D, Hesperidin, cross-linked 520-27-4D, Diosmin, cross-linked 520-33-2D, Hesperetin, cross-linked 520-36-5D, Apigenol, cross-linked 534-61-2D, IsoChlorogenic acid, cross-linked 961-29-5D, cross-linked 1078-61-1D, DihydroCaffeic acid, cross-linked 1617-53-4D, Amentoflavone, cross-linked 10236-47-2D, Naringin, cross-linked 16727-30-3D, Malvoside, cross-linked 20283-92-5D, Rosmarinic acid, cross-linked 22888-70-6D, Silybine,

cross-linked 28831-65-4D, Lithospermic acid, cross-linked 29782-68-1D, Silydianin, cross-linked 32773-02-7D, Hexahydroxydiphenic acid, cross-linked 33889-69-9D, Silychristin, cross-linked 65666-07-1D, Silymarin, cross-linked
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)

IT 2873-74-7, Glutaryl chloride
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(microcapsules with walls made of cross-linked plant polyphenols, for foods, pharmaceuticals or **cosmetics**)

L63 ANSWER 16 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:577883 HCAPLUS
DN 121:177883
TI Manufacture of phenyl glycosides with sucrose phosphorylase
IN Kitao, Satoru; Shimaoka, Yoko; Sekine, Hiroshi
PA Kikkoman Corp, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C12P019-44
CC 16-5 (Fermentation and Bioindustrial Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): **1, 62**

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06153976	A2	19940603	JP 1992-340923	19921130 <--

AB Ph glycosides, useful as antioxidants, antiallergy agents, bactericides (no data), and skin-lightening agents, are manufd. by treatment of phenols with sugar donors in the presence of sucrose phosphorylase (I). Thus, hydroquinone (2 g) was treated with 30 g sucrose and I in HEPES buffer soln. at 42.degree. for 14 h to manuf. 2.3 g hydroquinone O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranoside, which caused 81.1% inhibition of tyrosinase.

ST phenyl glycoside manuf sucrose phosphorylase; antioxidant antiallergy glycoside manuf phosphorylase; bactericide glycoside manuf sucrose phosphorylase; tyrosinase inhibitor glycoside manuf phosphorylase

IT Allergy inhibitors
Antioxidants
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(Ph glycosides)

IT **Hair preparations**
(contg. Ph glycosides)

IT **Melanins**
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(formation of, inhibition of, by Ph glycosides)

IT Glycosides
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(phenolic, manuf. of, with sucrose phosphorylase, for pharmaceuticals and **cosmetics**)

IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening, Ph glycosides for, as tyrosinase inhibitors)

IT 57-50-1, Sucrose, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(Ph glycosides manuf. from phenols and, with sucrose phosphorylase)

IT 9074-06-0, Sucrose phosphorylase
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Ph glycosides manuf. with, from phenols, for pharmaceuticals and **cosmetics**)

IT 108-95-2, Phenol, uses 123-31-9, 1,4-Benzenediol, uses **476-66-4, Ellagic acid**
RL: USES (Uses)
(glycoside manuf. from sucrose and, with sucrose phosphorylase)

IT **9002-10-2**, Tyrosinase
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors for, Ph glycosides as, for skin-lightening prepns.)
IT 84380-01-8P, Hydroquinone O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranoside **154482-42-5P**
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(manuf. of, from phenol deriv. and sucrose with sucrose phosphorylase)

L63 ANSWER 17 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:116508 HCAPLUS
DN 120:116508
TI Topical preparations containing unsaturated fatty acids and polyphenols
IN Egawa, Makoto; Fukuda, Hidenori; Mitsui, Masaaki
PA Lion Corp, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-00
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05271046	A2	19931019	JP 1992-98616	19920326 <--

AB Topical prepns. contain C18-22 unsatd. fatty acids having .gtoreq.2 unsatd. bonds and/or their derivs. and tyrosinase-inhibiting polyphenols. The prepns. are stable and show skin-lightening effect. A topical prepn. contg. 1.0 wt.% linoleic acid and 0.1 wt.% **ellagic acid** was kept at 45.degree. for 6 wk to show no discoloration.
ST unsatd fatty acid polyphenol **cosmetic**; tyrosinase inhibitor polyphenol skin lightening
IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyhydric, skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. polyunsatd. fatty acids and, stable)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyunsatd., skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. polyphenols and, stable)
IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening, contg. polyunsatd. fatty acids and tyrosinase-inhibiting polyphenols, stable)
IT **9002-10-2**, Tyrosinase
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors for, polyphenols as, skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. polyunsatd. fatty acids and, stable)
IT 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 463-40-1, .alpha.-Linolenic acid 506-26-3, .gamma.-Linolenic acid 506-32-1, Arachidonic acid 544-35-4, Ethyl linoleate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. polyphenols and, stable)
IT 117-39-5, Quercetin **476-66-4**, **Ellagic acid** 21967-41-9, Baicalin 28348-85-8 **122328-15-8**, Sodium ellagate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. polyunsatd. fatty acids and, stable)

L63 ANSWER 18 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:86065 HCAPLUS
DN 120:86065
TI Chemical components and biological activity of the oils from Tamarix gallica L
AU Bonsignore, L.; De Logu, A.; Loy, G.; Secci, D.
CS Dip. Farm. Chim. Tecnol., Univ. Cagliari, Italy
SO Boll. Chim. Farm. (**1993**), 132(3), 88-9

CODEN: BCFAAI; ISSN: 0006-6648
DT Journal
LA Italian
CC **62-2** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): 10
AB A schematic is given of the isolation of methylquercitin, **ellagic acid** 3,3'-dimethyl ether, kaempferol, and gallic acid from T. gallica oil, followed by a tabulation of the antifungal and antibacterial activities of these 4 compds. in vitro.
ST Tamarix oil antimicrobial
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Fungicides and Fungistats
(Tamarix gallica oil components as)
IT Essential oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Tamarix gallica, compn. and antimicrobial activity of)
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 520-18-3, Kaempferol 529-40-8 **2239-88-5, Ellagic acid** 3,3'-dimethyl ether
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(of Tamarix gallica oil, antimicrobial activity of)

L63 ANSWER 19 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:588242 HCAPLUS
DN 119:188242
TI Phytocosmetic plant extracts. Identification and analysis
AU Paviot, G.; Errisson, M.
CS Soc. Gattefosse, Saint-Priest Miplaine, 69804, Fr.
SO Actifs Addit. Cosmetol. (**1992**), 40-50. Editor(s): Martini, Marie-Claude; Seiller, Monique. Publisher: Tech. Doc. Lavoisier, Paris, Fr.
CODEN: 59AJAJ
DT Conference
LA French
CC **62-1** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): 11, 64
AB Exts. from plants used for **cosmetics** are analyzed by TLC and gas chromatog. Some of the components of essential oils were identified.
ST **cosmetic** plant ext analysis; essential oil analysis
IT Plant analysis
Essential oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(components identification in, for **cosmetics**)
IT Matricaria
(components in exts. of, for **cosmetics**)
IT Flavonoids
Saponins
Tannins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of plant exts. and essential oils, for **cosmetics**)
IT **Cosmetics**
(plant ext. components for)
IT Essential oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(chamomile, German, components identification in, for **cosmetics**)
IT Essential oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lavender, components identification in, for **cosmetics**)
IT Essential oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mint, Mentha, components identification in, for **cosmetics**)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phenolic, of plant exts. and essential oils, for **cosmetics**)

IT Essential oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(rosemary, components identification in, for **cosmetics**)
IT Essential oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sage, Salvia officinalis, components identification in, for **cosmetics**)
IT Essential oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(thyme, Thymus vulgaris, components identification in, for **cosmetics**)
IT 275-51-4, Azulene 515-69-5, .alpha.-Bisabolol 150523-01-6, Pseudobisabolol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of essential oils, **cosmetic** uses in relation to)
IT 76-22-2 78-70-6, Linalool 89-78-1, Menthol 89-83-8, Thymol 115-95-7, Linalyl acetate 470-82-6, Cineol 507-70-0, Borneol 546-80-5, Thujone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of essential oils, for **cosmetics**)
IT 84-65-1D, Anthraquinone, derivs. 99-50-3, Protocatechuic acid 117-39-5, Quercetin 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 481-72-1, Aloe-emodin 491-70-3, Luteolin 520-36-5, Apigenin 578-74-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of plant exts., for **cosmetics**)

L63 ANSWER 20 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1992:537454 HCAPLUS
DN 117:137454
TI Gall-nut extracts as sunscreens and free radical inhibitors in **cosmetics**
IN Fabre, Bernard; Potier, Anne; Fontanel, Didier; Duvnjak, Philippe
PA Synthelabo S. A., Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K035-78
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	EP 496173	A1	19920729	EP 1991-400899	19910403	<--
	EP 496173	B1	19940302			
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
	FR 2671723	A1	19920724	FR 1991-696	19910122	<--
	FR 2671723	B1	19950113			
	AT 102020	E	19940315	AT 1991-400899	19910403	<--
	CA 2059751	AA	19920723	CA 1992-2059751	19920121	<--
	HU 60129	A2	19920828	HU 1992-193	19920121	<--
	JP 04295429	A2	19921020	JP 1992-8439	19920121	<--
PRAI	FR 1991-696	19910122	<--			
	EP 1991-400899	19910403	<--			

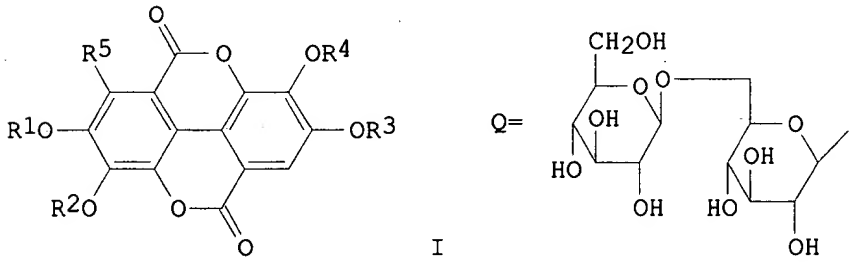
AB Exts. of gall-nut contg. **ellagic acid**, gallic acid (I) 1.5-7, and hydrolyzable tannins 65-85% are useful as sunscreen against UV-B and for prevention of free radical formations. Gall-nut was extd. by 50% aq. ethanolic soln. and the ext. was concd. and dried to obtain a powder contg. tannins 75 and I 1.5-3%. The inhibition of free radical formation by the ext. was as good as vitamin E. The ext. can be used in **cosmetic** prepns.
ST gall nut ext sunscreen **cosmetic**
IT Tannins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(gall-nut ext. contg., as sunscreen and free radical formation

inhibitor)
IT **Sunscreens**
(gall-nut ext. in)
IT Radicals, miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(inhibitors, gall-nut ext. as)
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies **476-66-4, Ellagic acid**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(gall-nut ext. contg., as sunscreen and free radical formation inhibitor)

L63 ANSWER 21 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:253854 HCAPLUS
DN 114:253854
TI **Cosmetics** containing **ellagic acids** as UV-absorbents
IN Ishida, Keiichiro; Egawa, Makoto; Sato, Yoshimi; Takeuchi, Keiji
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C09K003-00
ICS A61K007-42
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 02269176	A2	19901102	JP 1989-317663	19891208 <--
US 5141741	A	19920825	US 1989-444960	19891204 <--
PRAI JP 1988-311401	19881209 <--			

OS MARPAT 114:253854
GI



I

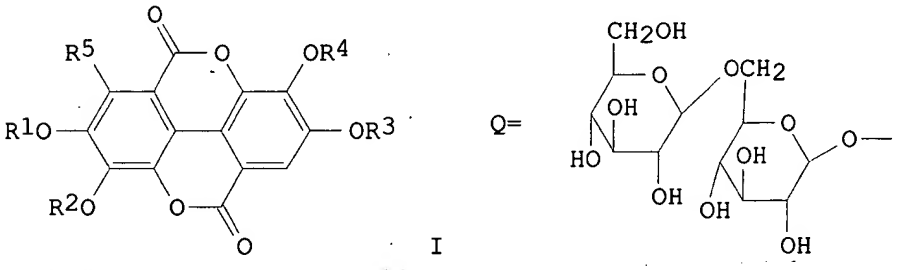
AB **Cosmetics** contain UV-absorbing **ellagic acids** I [R1-4 = H, C1-20 alkyl or acyl, (CmH2mO)nH, Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy; m = 2, 3; n .gtoreq. 1] polyvalent metal salts. The **cosmetics** have suntan-preventing effect and are free from irritation. **Ellagic acid** (30.0 g) in H2O was mixed with 1.5 L 15 wt.% aq. Mg acetate at pH 12-13 to give 36 g **ellagic acid** Mg salt. Liq. paraffin 12, iso-Pr palmitate 3, cetanol 3, glyceryl monostearate 1.6, poly(oxyethylene) monostearate 1.5, glycerin 5, fragrances, antiseptics, **ellagic acid** Mg salt 0.5, and H2O 73.4 wt.% were mixed to prep. a cream, which was applied to guinea pigs to show no sunburn after 1-min UV irradn.
ST UV absorbent ellagate **cosmetic**
IT Light stabilizers
(UV, **ellagic acid** polyvalent metal salts as, for **cosmetics**)
IT **Sunburn and Suntan**

(**sunscreens**, contg. **ellagic acid** polyvalent metal salts)
IT 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, complexes with **ellagic acid**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as UV absorbents, **cosmetics** contg.)
IT **476-66-4D**, magnesium complexes **134121-02-1** **134121-03-2**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**cosmetics** contg., as UV-absorbents)

L63 ANSWER 22 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:214184 HCAPLUS
DN 114:214184
TI Sunscreens containing **ellagic acids**
IN Maekawa, Maya; Egawa, Makoto; Ishida, Keiichiro; Sato, Yoshimi
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-42
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02273613	A2	19901108	JP 1989-95276	19890417 <--
JP 2731226	B2	19980325		

OS MARPAT 114:214184
GI



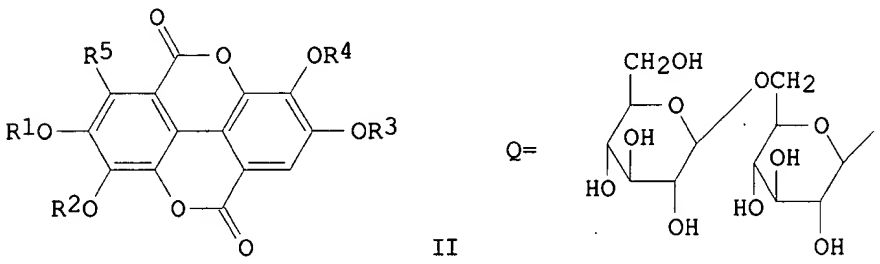
I

AB Sunscreens contain UV absorbers and **ellagic acids** I (R1-R4 = H, C1-20 alkyl, C1-20 alkoxy, polyoxyethylene residue, polyoxypropylene residue, Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy) or their alkali metal salts. The prepns. are not irritating to the skin. **Ellagic acid** 0.3, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone 2.5, silicone 3.0, stearic acid 2.0, cetanol 1.5, lanolin alc. 1.0, squalane 3.0, vaseline 1.0, triethanolamine 0.5, polyoxyethylene monostearate 2.0, 1,3-butylene glycol 8.0, ethylparaben 0.2, perfume, and H2O to 100% were mixed to give a sunscreen emulsion.
ST sunscreen **ellagic acid**
IT **Sunburn and Suntan**
(**sunscreens**, contg. **ellagic acids**, with no skin irritation)
IT **122328-15-8P**, **Ellagic acid** sodium salt
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, for sunscreens)
IT **476-66-4**, **Ellagic acid** **52600-48-3**, 3,4-Di-O-**methylellagic** acid **122328-16-9**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sunscreens contg.)

L63 ANSWER 23 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:149934 HCAPLUS
DN 114:149934
TI Skin-lightening preparations containing pantothenic acid (derivatives) and **ellagic acids**
IN Egawa, Makoto; Ishida, Keiichiro; Maekawa, Maya; Sato, Yoshimi
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-42
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 02237906	A2	19900920	JP 1989-56276	19890310 <--
JP 2786233	B2	19980813		

OS MARPAT 114:149934
GI



II

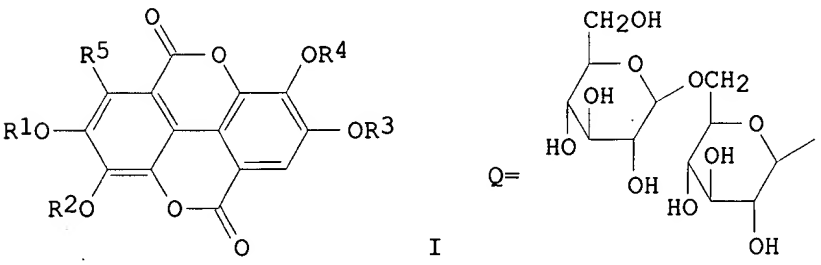
AB Skin-lightening prepns. contain pantothenic acid (I) or its derivs. and **ellagic acids** II (R1-R4 = H, C1-20 alkyl, C1-20 alkoxy, polyoxyethylene residue, polyoxypropylene residue, Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy) or their alkali metal salts. The prepns. are safe and have good stability. **Ellagic acid** 0.25, I 0.1, stearic acid 3.0, cetanol 2.5, vaseline 6.0, liq. paraffin 10.0, triethanolamine 1.0, polyethylene glycol 3.0, glycerin 1.5, urea 5.0, antiseptic agent, perfume, and H2O to 100% by wt. were mixed to give a skin-lightening cream.
ST pantothenate **ellagic acid** skin **cosmetic**
IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening, contg. pantothenic acid (derivs.) and **ellagic acids**)
IT **122328-15-8P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. pantothenic acid (derivs.) and)
IT 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 137-08-6, Calcium pantothenate 496-65-1, Pantetheine 16816-67-4, Pantethine 102029-73-2 116751-95-2, Coenzyme A trisodium salt 127644-08-0, Oxidized coenzyme A hexasodium salt 132881-80-2, Oxidized coenzyme A hexapotassium salt
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. **ellagic acids** and)
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 2239-88-5,** 3,3'-Di-O-**methylellagic** acid **122328-14-7** **122328-16-9**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. pantothenic acid (derivs.)

and)

L63 ANSWER 24 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:128813 HCAPLUS
DN 114:128813
TI Skin-lightening preparations containing polar lipids and/or surfactants and **ellagic acids**
IN Ishida, Keiichiro; Egawa, Makoto; Sato, Yoshimi; Maekawa, Maya
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02258707	A2	19901019	JP 1989-76612	19890330 <--

OS MARPAT 114:128813
GI



I

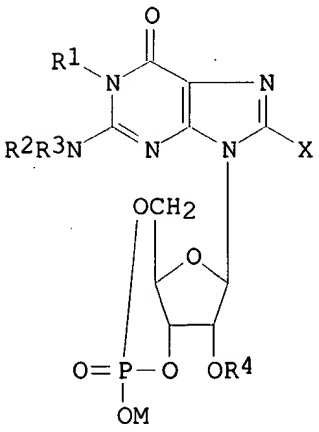
AB Skin-lightening prepns. contain polar lipids and/or surfactants in lamella phases (as vehicle for fat-sol. substances) and **ellagic acids** I (R1-R4 = H, C1-20 alkyl, C1-20 alkoxy, polyoxyethylene residue, polyoxypropylene residue, Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy) or their alkali metal salts in the inner and outer aq. phases. The prepns. are safe and have good stability. Egg yolk lecithin 5.0, cholesterol 1.0, and glycerin 10.0 wt.% were mixed at 50.degree. and ultrasonicated with 1.0 wt.% **ellagic acid** and 83.0 wt.% H2O to give a lotion, which showed a good skin-lightening effect.
ST lipid **ellagic acid** skin lightening; surfactant **ellagic acid** skin lightening; emulsion **ellagic acid** skin lightening
IT Surfactants
Lecithins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening emulsions contg. **ellagic acids** and)
IT Castor oil
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated, skin-lightening emulsions contg. **ellagic acids** and)
IT Lipids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polar, skin-lightening emulsions contg. **ellagic acids** and)
IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening, contg. polar lipids and **ellagic acids**)
IT **122328-15-8P**

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, for **cosmetic** skin-lightening emulsions)
IT 25322-68-3D, reaction products with hydrgenated castor oil
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening emulsions contg. **ellagic acids** and)
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 52600-48-3,**
3,4-Di-O-**methylellagic** acid
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening emulsions contg. lecithin or surfactant and)

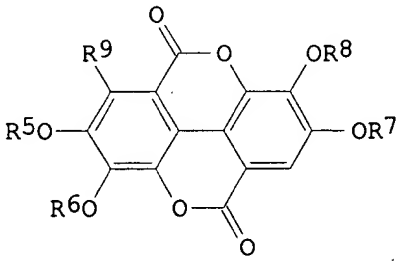
L63 ANSWER 25 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:128809 HCAPLUS
DN 114:128809
TI Skin-lightening preparations containing cGMP derivatives and **ellagic acids**
IN Egawa, Makoto; Ishida, Keiichiro; Maekawa, Maya; Sato, Yoshimi
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02231409	A2	19900913	JP 1989-51264	19890303 <--

OS MARPAT 114:128809
GI

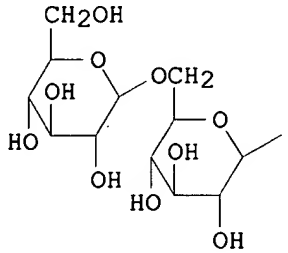


I



II

Q=



AB Skin-lightening prepns. contain cGMP derivs. [I; R1-R4 = H, C1-22 acyl and alkyl, X = H, halo, (un)substituted SH, NH2, aminoalkyl, OH; M = H, cation] and **ellagic acid** (II; R5-R8 = H, C1-20 alkyl, C1-20 alkoxy, polyoxyethylene residue, polyoxypropylene residue, Q; R9 =

H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy) or their alkali metal salts. The prepns. are safe and have good stability. II Na salt 0.5, N2,O2'-dibutyryl-cGMP Na salt 0.25, liq. paraffin 7.0, squalane 15.0, cetostearyl alc. 5.5, beeswax 1.5, glycerin monostearate 2.5, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate 2.0, propylene glycol 4.0, methylparaben 0.2, perfume, and H2O to 100% by wt. were mixed to give a skin-lightening cream.

ST cGMP **ellagic acid** skin lightening

IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening, contg. cGMP derivs. and **ellagic acids**)

IT **122328-15-8P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. cGMP derivs. and)

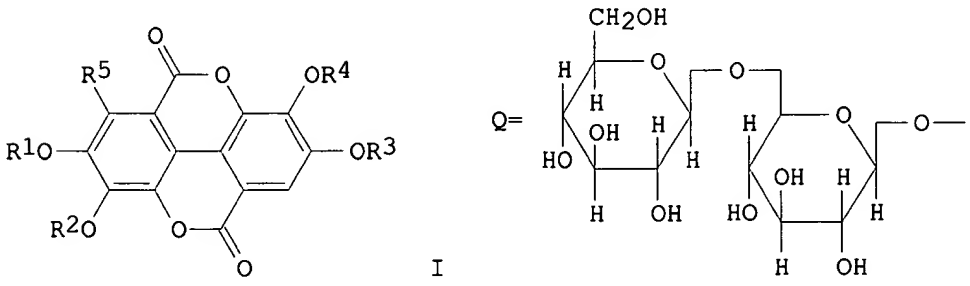
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 2239-88-5 122328-14-7 122328-16-9**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. cGMP derivs. and)

IT 40732-48-7 51115-99-2 51116-00-8 116752-02-4 116752-03-5 116752-04-6 123818-60-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening **cosmetics** contg. **ellagic acids** and)

L63 ANSWER 26 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:128805 HCAPLUS
DN 114:128805
TI Skin preparations containing amino acids, proteins, and **ellagic acids**
IN Egawa, Makoto; Ishida, Keiichiro; Maekawa, Maya; Sato, Yoshimi
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-48
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02231407	A2	19900913	JP 1989-53237	19890306 <--

OS MARPAT 114:128805
GI



I

AB Skin prepns., which give moist feeling and luster to the skin, contain amino acids and/or protein hydrolyzates and **ellagic acids** I [R1-4 = H, C1-20 alkyl or alkoxy, poly(oxyethylene), poly(oxypropylene), Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy] and/or their alkali metal salts. A milky lotion comprised **ellagic acid** 0.5, collagen 1.0, squalane 5.5, vaseline 0.8, microcryst. wax 0.2, poly(oxyethylene) oleyl ether 2.0, glyceryl monooleate 1.0, propylene

glycol 2.0, Na polyacrylate 0.03, ethylparaben 0.1, KOH 0.01, ethanehydroxy diphosphate 0.05, fragrances, and H2O to 100 wt.%.

ST skin **cosmetic** amino acid ellagate; protein skin cosmetoc ellagate

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Collagens, biological studies
Elastins
Gelatins, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
Proteins, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin **cosmetics** contg. **ellagic acids** and)

IT **Cosmetics**
(conditioners, contg. amino acids and/or proteins and **ellagic acids**)

IT **Collagens, compounds**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrolyzates, skin **cosmetics** contg. **ellagic acids** and)

IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 1617-49-8,** 3,3',4-Tri-O-**methylellagic** acid **52600-48-3,** 3,4-Di-O-**methylellagic** acid **122328-15-8,** Sodium ellagate **122328-16-9,** Potassium ellagate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin **cosmetics** contg. amino acids and/or proteins and)

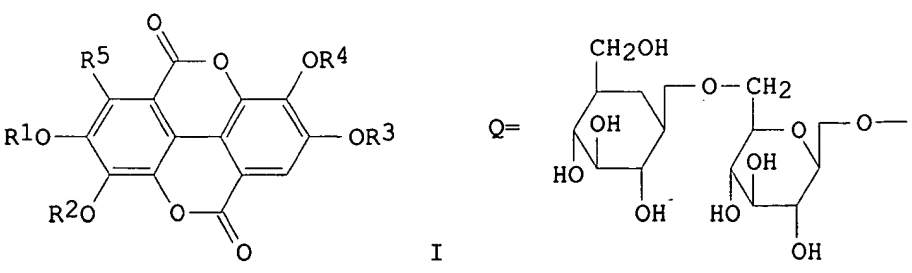
IT 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 28874-51-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin **cosmetics** contg. **ellagic acids** and)

L63 ANSWER 27 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:128780 HCAPLUS
DN 114:128780
TI Topical **cosmetics** and therapeutic compositions containing allantoins and **ellagic acids**
IN Egawa, Makoto; Ishida, Keiichiro; Maekawa, Maya; Sato, Yoshimi
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K031-415
ICS A61K007-00; A61K031-365
ICA C07H017-04
ICI A61K031-415, A61K031-365, A61K031-715, A61K031-70, A61K031-77
CC **62-1** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1, 63**

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02231423	A2	19900913	JP 1989-53236	19890306 <--

OS MARPAT 114:128780
GI



I

AB The title prepns., which are safe and applied to the skin, or dried skin, etc., in the form of creams, hair prepns., etc., contain (i) allantoin and/or its derivs. and (ii) **ellagic acids** I (R1-R4 = H, C1-20 alkyl, C1-20 alkoxy, polyoxyethylene residue, polyoxypropylene residue, Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy) or their alkali metal salts. **Ellagic acid** 0.5, allantoin 0.5, squalane 20.0, reduced lanolin 5.0, cetanol 4.0, beeswax 4.0, sorbitol 7.0, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 2.0, glycerin monostearate 1.5, methylparaben 0.15, ethylparaben 0.10, perfume, and H2O to 100% by wt. to give a cream, which remarkably improved skin conditions.

ST allantoin **ellagic acid cosmetic**; skin conditioner allantoin **ellagic acid**

IT Inflammation inhibitors
(allantoin and **ellagic acid** combinations)

IT Wound healing
(allantoin and **ellagic acid** for)

IT **Cosmetics**
Hair preparations
(contg. allantoins and **ellagic acids**, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing)

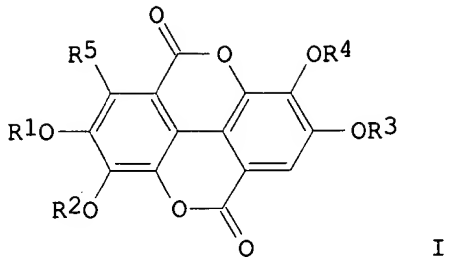
IT 97-59-6, Allantoin 1317-25-5 5579-81-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**cosmetic** skin conditioners contg. **ellagic acids** and, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing)

IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 52600-48-3 122328-15-8 122328-16-9**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**cosmetics** and skin conditioners contg. allantoins and, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing)

L63 ANSWER 28 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:88418 HCAPLUS
DN 114:88418
TI Skin preparations containing antioxidants and **ellagic acids**
IN Egawa, Makoto; Ishida, Keiichiro; Maekawa, Maya; Sato, Yoshimi
PA Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 02229102	A2	19900911	JP 1989-50118	19890303 <--

OS MARPAT 114:88418
GI



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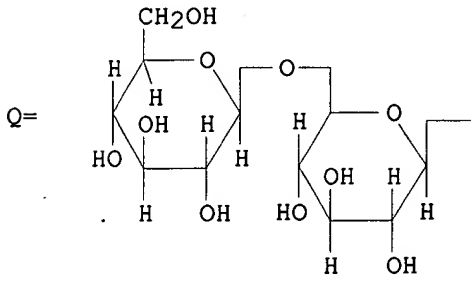


Q=

AB Skin-lightening prepns. contain .gtoreq.1 antioxidants chosen from L-ascorbic acids, kojic acids, and ferulic acids and **ellagic acids** I (R1-4 = H, C1-20 alkyl or alkoxy, poly(oxyethylene), poly(oxypropylene), Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy] and/or their alkali metal salts. A cream comprised **ellagic acid** K salt 1.0, L-ascorbic acid 0.5, liq. paraffin 10.0, squalane 12.0, stearyl alc. 5.0, beeswax 1.5, glycerin monostearate 2.0, poly(oxyethylene) sorbitan monooleate 2.5, 1,3-butylene glycol 5.0, methylparaben 0.2, fragrances, and H2O to 100 wt.%. The cream treated pigmentation on arm caused by UV irradn.

ST skin lightening prepn antioxidant ellagate

IT Antioxidants
(ascorbic acids and kojic acids and ferulic acids, for skin-lightening prepns.)

IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening, contg. antioxidants and **ellagic acids**)

IT 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 501-30-4, Kojic acid 1135-24-6 4046-02-0, Ethyl ferulate 7317-67-1, L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt 11042-64-1, .gamma.-Oryzanol 79726-01-5, Kojic acid distearate 108910-78-7 123377-43-5, Kojic acid monopalmitate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antioxidant, skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and)

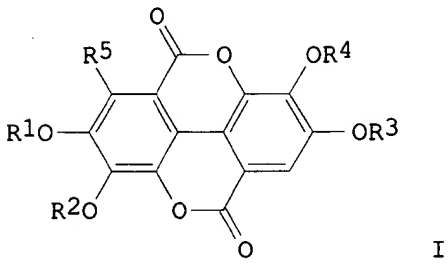
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 1173-36-0 2324-59-6**, Amritroside **52600-48-3**, 3,4-Di-O-**methylellagic** acid **122328-15-8, Ellagic acid** sodium salt **122328-16-9**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening prepns. contg. antioxidants and)

L63 ANSWER 29 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:68870 HCAPLUS
DN 114:68870
TI Skin-lightening preparations containing placental extracts and **ellagic acids**
IN Egawa, Makoto; Ishida, Keiichiro; Maekawa, Maya; Sato, Yoshimi
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese

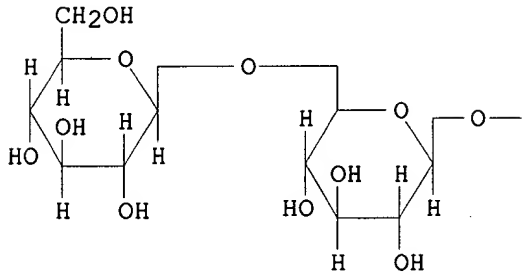
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 02212409	A2	19900823	JP 1989-31068	19890213 <--
JP 05029364	B4	19930430		

OS MARPAT 114:68870
GI



I

Q= 

AB Skin-lightening prepns. contain placental exts. and **ellagic acids** I [R1-4 = H, C1-20 alkyl, alkoxy, poly(oxyethylene), poly(oxypropylene), Q; R5 = H, OH, C1-8 alkoxy] and/or their alkali metal salts. A cream was prepd. from 3,4-di-O-**methylellagic** acid 0.25, Placenando V (placental ext.) 0.25, stearic acid 3.0, cetanol 1.0, vaseline 6.0, liq. paraffin 10.0, triethanolamine 1.0, polyethylene glycol-1500 3.0, glycerin 1.5, antiseptics, fragrances, and H2O to 100 wt.%. The cream was applied to spots twice a day for 3 wk to show lightening of the skin without irritation nor allergy.
ST skin lightening placenta ext ellagate
IT Placenta
(ext. of, **cosmetic** skin-lightening prepns. contg. **ellagic acids** and)
IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening, contg. placental exts. and **ellagic acids**)
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 1617-49-8,** 3,3',4-Tri-O-**methylellagic** acid **52600-48-3,** 3,4-Di-O-**methylellagic** acid **122328-15-8 122328-16-9 131956-67-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**cosmetic** skin-lightening prepns. contg. placental exts. and)

L63 ANSWER 30 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1990:429123 HCAPLUS
DN 113:29123
TI Hair-dyeing compositions containing metal salts and acids
IN Iwao, Shuji; Otsuka, Naomi
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-13
ICA A61K007-075
CC **62-3** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 02040317	A2	19900209	JP 1988-189324	19880727 <--

AB Hair-dyeing compns. contain polyvalent metal salts and .gtoreq.1 compds. chosen from ascorbic acids, anthrone glycosides, biflavonoids, flavonoid glycosides, caffeic acids, gossypols, kojic acids, and **ellagic acids**. A hair-dyeing compns. consisted of 2 prepns.; 1st soln. contained FeSO4 1.0, distearyldimethylammonium chloride 1.0, N-acetyl-L-cysteine 1.0, Merquat 550 0.5, 1,3-butylene glycol 5.0, and H2O to 100.0 wt.% and 2nd soln. contained aloin 1.0, poly(oxyethylene) sorbitol ether 20.0, EtOH 50.0, and H2O to 100.0 wt.%.
ST hair dye polyvalent metal salt; ascorbate hair dye metal salt; anthrone hair dye metal salt; flavonoid hair dye metal salt; caffeate hair dye metal salt; gossypol hair dye metal salt; kojate hair dye metal salt; ellagate hair dye metal salt
IT Salts, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair-dyeing compns. contg.)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bi-, hair-dyeing compns. contg.)
IT **Hair preparations**
(dyes, contg. polyvalent metal salts and acids)
IT Glycosides
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(flavonoid, hair-dyeing compns. contg.)
IT 7447-39-4, Cupric chloride, biological studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 7758-98-7, Cupric sulfate, biological studies 14940-41-1, Ferrous phosphate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair-dyeing compns. contg.)
IT 303-45-7, Gossypol 331-39-5, Caffeic acid **476-66-4**, **Ellagic acid** 518-82-1, Emodin 1236-43-7, Ougenin 1415-73-2, Aloin **1617-49-8**, 3,3',4-Tri-O-**methylellagic** acid 1617-53-4, Amentoflavone 6328-86-5, Isokojic acid 23130-22-5, Sorbifolin (flavone) 29082-55-1, Fukugiside 33777-42-3 34099-72-4 52589-13-6, Embinin 83008-38-2, Baicaline **122328-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair-dyeing compns. contg. polyvalent metal salts and)

L63 ANSWER 31 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1989:601407 HCAPLUS
DN 111:201407
TI Glucosyl transferase inhibitor as food additive to prevent dental plaque
IN Sawamura, Shoichiro; Mise, Shizuo; Sotozaki, Yasuhiro
PA Nippon Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C12N009-99
ICS A61K031-365
ICA A61K007-16
CC **62-7** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): 7
FAN.CNT 1

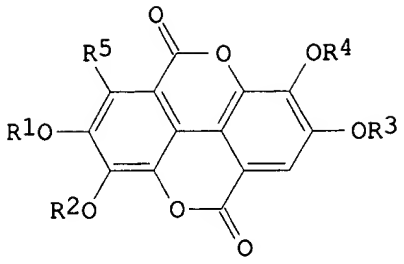
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI JP 01010985 A2 19890113 JP 1987-166477 19870703 <--
AB Glycosyl transferase (I) is inhibited by a compn. contg. **ellagic acid** (II) or salts from plant ext., e.g. water caltrop, eucalyptus, or cranesbill to prevent the formation of dental plaque. Cranesbill 30 g was extd. with hot water, and lyophilized to obtain dried ext. 3.4 g. The dried ext. 10 .mu.g/mL inhibited I activity 82%. The dried ext. 100 .mu.g/mL reduced the tooth-adsorption of Streptococcus mutans 6715 and MT8184 by 58 and 40%, resp. Cookies compns. contg. II or its salts also reduced the tooth-adsorption of S. mutans.
ST glycosyl transferase inhibitor ellagate plant ext; dental plaque prevention ellagate
IT Streptococcus mutans
(adsorption on tooth of, inhibition of, ellagates for)
IT Eucalyptus
Geranium (genus)
Trapa natans
(ext. of, ellagates in, glycosyl transferase inhibition by)
IT Bakery products
(cookies, **ellagic acid** in, prevention of dental plaque with)
IT Tooth
(plaque, prevention of, ellagates for)
IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 476-66-4D, Ellagic acid**, alkali metal salt **476-66-4D, Ellagic acid**, salts
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(glycosyl transferase inhibition by, prevention of dental plaque in relation to)
IT 9033-07-2, Glycosyl transferase
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibition by ellagate of, prevention of dental plaque in relation to)

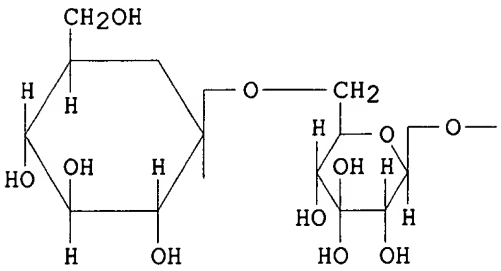
L63 ANSWER 32 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1989:502533 HCAPLUS
DN 111:102533
TI **Ellagic acid**-containing **cosmetics** for skin lightening and whitening
IN Arima, Masatoshi; Nishizawa, Hiroaki; Takeuchi, Keiji; Deura, Hiroshi; Ishida, Keiichiro
PA Lion Corp., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-42; A61K031-35
CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 294808	A1	19881214	EP 1988-109207	19880609 <--
	EP 294808	B1	19920422		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	JP 01079103	A2	19890324	JP 1988-70396	19880324 <--
	JP 05052806	B4	19930806		
	US 5073545	A	19911217	US 1988-202321	19880606 <--
	ES 2032899	T3	19930301	ES 1988-109207	19880609 <--
PRAI	JP 1987-143507	19870609 <--			
	JP 1988-70396	19880324 <--			

OS MARPAT 111:102533
GI



I



Q

AB The **ellagic acids** I (R1-R4 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, polyalkylene oxide residue, Q; R5 = H, OH, alkoxy) are skin-lightening and -whitening agents, useful in **cosmetics**. **Ellagic acid** (I; R1-R5 = H) (II), applied to the skin of the guinea pig in vivo, had a higher skin-whitening effect than the std. quercetin, catechin, or kojic acid. A cream for eliminating pigment maculas from the human skin, comprised II 0.25, stearic acid 2.5, cetanol 1.5, vaseline 5.0, liq. paraffin 10.0, PEG-1500 3.0, and glycerol 1.0% as well as perfume and preservatives; the balance being H2O.

ST **ellagic acid** skin lightening **cosmetic**

IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening, contg. **ellagic acid** derivs.)

IT **476-66-4, Ellagic acid 1617-49-8**
52600-48-3, 3,4-Di-O-**methylellagic** acid
122328-14-7 122328-15-8, Sodium ellagate
122328-16-9, Potassium ellagate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin-lightening and -whitening agent, for **cosmetics**)

L63 ANSWER 33 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1985:119424 HCAPLUS
DN 102:119424
TI Hair dye compositions containing vegetable extracts
IN Melin, Christian
PA Muller, Alban, International S.a r.l., Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 16 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC A61K007-13
CC **62-3** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2543434	A1	19841005	FR 1983-5414	19830401 <--
	FR 2543434	B1	19860314		
	EP 124393	A1	19841107	EP 1984-400609	19840327 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 59184117	A2	19841019	JP 1984-61248	19840330 <--

PRAI FR 1983-5414 19830401 <--

AB Semipermanent direct and reversible hair dye compns. contain a mixt. of at least 1 coloring ext. and/or dyes of vegetable origin which could be in

the form of metal complexes, and liq. penetration agents. Thus, an ext. of log wood contg. hemotoxylin [517-28-2]/hematin [475-25-2] as Co2+ complexes 6.5, BuOH [71-36-3] 1.5 and Cellosolve 2.0 mL, preservative 0.1, natural vegetable flavor 0.05 and an aq. gel with 2% polyglucose to 100 mL was mixed to give a hair prepn. The compn. applied to natural white or blond hair colors it black after rinsing with 2.5% aq. Na2CO3 soln.

ST hair dye vegetable ext

IT Carotenes and Carotenoids, biological studies
Flavanols
Flavones
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye compns. contg.)

IT Eucalyptus
Lawsonia inermis
Madder (Rubia)
Matricaria
Sophora
Vegetable
(hair dye compns. contg. exts. of)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
Glycols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye compns. contg. vegetable exts. and)

IT **Hair preparations**
(dyes, vegetable exts. and liq. penetration agents for)

IT Flavones
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(iso-, hair dye compns. contg.)

IT Madder (Rubia)
(R. tinctorum, hair dye compns. contg. exts. of)

IT 72-48-0 81-54-9 82-08-6 83-72-7 84-79-7 117-02-2 118-10-5 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous 154-23-4 474-07-7 475-25-2 **476-66-4** 479-41-4 481-39-0 482-89-3 487-24-1 487-26-3D, derivs. 487-52-5 490-46-0 492-14-8 517-28-2 517-88-4 518-82-1 518-83-2 519-34-6 600-76-0 1397-70-2D, derivs. 6983-79-5 7429-90-5D, dye complexes 7440-02-0D, dye complexes 7440-31-5D, dye complexes 7440-48-4D, dye complexes 7440-50-8D, dye complexes 7440-66-6D, dye complexes
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye compns. contg.)

IT 57-55-6, biological studies 64-17-5, biological studies 67-56-1, biological studies 67-63-0, biological studies 71-23-8, biological studies 71-36-3, biological studies 107-21-1, biological studies 25265-71-8 25265-75-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye compns. contg. vegetable exts. and)

L63 ANSWER 34 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1985:31921 HCAPLUS
DN 102:31921
TI Extracts of plants and their **cosmetic** application. Part VIII. Extracts from leaves of Juglans regia L
AU Boruch, Teresa; Gora, Jozef; Swiatek, Lucjan; Luczak, Stefania
CS Inst. Podst. Chem. Zywnosci, Politech. Lodzka, Lodz, Pol.
SO Pollena: Tluszcze, Srodki Piorace, Kosmet. (**1984**), 28(3-4), 73-7
CODEN: PTSKDF
DT Journal
LA Polish
CC **62-3** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
AB Walnut leaf ext. contains 1.47% flavonoids and 4.92% phenolic acids (components given). The ext. stained wool brown-green with or without the addn. of Fe or Al salts, but the color was not stable to washing in water. In spite of the weak coloring properties, the ext. can be used in prepns. for the hair.

ST walnut leaf ext flavonoid phenol; hair color walnut leaf ext
IT Walnut
(leaf exts., flavonoids and phenols of, hair coloring in relation to)
IT Flavonoids
Phenols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of walnut leaf exts., for hair prepns.)
IT **Hair preparations**
(walnut leaf ext. for, flavonoids and phenols of, coloring in relation to)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aryl, hydroxy, of walnut leaf exts., for hair prepns.)
IT 99-50-3 99-96-7, biological studies 117-39-5 121-34-6 149-91-7, biological studies 306-23-0 331-39-5 **476-66-4** 490-79-9 520-18-3 530-59-6 1135-24-6 7400-08-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of walnut leaf exts., for hair prepns.)

L63 ANSWER 35 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1985:31905 HCAPLUS
DN 102:31905
TI Extracts of plants and their **cosmetic** application. Part IX. Extracts from herb of Lysimachia vulgaris L
AU Bielawska, Maria; Gora, Jozef; Swiatek, Lucjan; Luczak, Stefania
CS Inst. Podstaw Chem. Zywnosci, Politech. Lodzkiej, Lodz, Pol.
SO Pollena: Tluszcze, Srodki Piorace, Kosmet. (**1984**), 28(5-6), 96-8
CODEN: PTSKDF
DT Journal
LA Polish
CC **62-1** (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
AB Above-ground parts of L. vulgaris were extd. with propylene glycol or 40, 80, or 96% EtOH at 55-60.degree. for 6 h. Yields of flavonoids, phenolic acids, anthocyanins, and chlorophylls were 0.044-0.073, 0.0457-0.1209, 0.00023-0.0028, and 0.0076-0.0192%, resp. Two-dimensional paper chromatog. was used to identify 6 flavonoids and 21 phenolic acids. Wool was stained by the exts., but the greenish color was not stable. The high content of phenols and flavonoids suggests the use of the exts. for **cosmetic** skin and hair care.
ST Lysimachia ext flavonoid phenol; hair color Lysimachia ext
IT Lysimachia vulgaris
(flavonoids and phenols of exts. of, **cosmetics** in relation to)
IT Anthocyanins
Chlorophylls, biological studies
Flavonoids
Phenols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of Lysimachia vulgaris exts., **cosmetics** in relation to)
IT **Cosmetics**
Hair preparations
(Lysimachia vulgaris exts. for)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aryl, hydroxy, of Lysimachia vulgaris exts., **cosmetics** in relation to)
IT 99-50-3 99-96-7, biological studies 102-32-9 117-39-5 121-34-6 149-91-7, biological studies 153-18-4 156-38-7 306-23-0 **476-66-4** 480-10-4 482-36-0 490-79-9 501-16-6 501-98-4 520-18-3 537-98-4 614-75-5 1014-83-1 4361-87-9 4501-31-9 7361-90-2 7362-37-0 15016-60-1 21637-25-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of Lysimachia vulgaris exts., **cosmetics** in relation to)

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L58 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:239127 HCAPLUS
DN 128:312906
TI Viscous hemostatic gel compositions
IN Lefebvre, Jean-Marie
PA Lefebvre, Jean-Marie, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K047-32
ICS A61K047-34; A61K047-36; A61K038-48
CC **63-6** (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9815292	A1	19980416	WO 1997-FR1797	19971008 <--
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2754183	A1	19980410	FR 1996-12415	19961008 <--
EP 1011727	A1	20000628	EP 1997-944945	19971008 <--
R: DE, ES, FR, IT				

PRAI FR 1996-12415 19961008 <--
WO 1997-FR1797 19971008

AB The hemostatic product of the invention is active in all patients including those treated with heparin. It consists of a viscous, biol. compatible, biodegradable compn. and/or capable of being biol. eliminated but which is not a collagen compn., in which is contained a hemostatic ext. of snake venom, for instance batroxobin or ancrod. The viscous compn. is formed in particular from hyaluronic acid, optionally esterified. An increase in the hyaluronic acid content from 1.6 to 2% increases the efficiency of the compn.

ST hemostatic gel hyaluronate snake venom

IT Glycerophospholipids
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cephalins; viscous hemostatic gel compns.)

IT Hemostatics
Snake venoms
(viscous hemostatic gel compns.)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
Peptides, biological studies
Protamine sulfates
Proteins (general), biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(viscous hemostatic gel compns.)

IT 9039-61-6, Batroxobin 9046-56-4, Ancrod
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(viscous hemostatic gel compns.)

IT 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 61-73-4, Methylene blue 84-86-6, 1-Naphthylamine-4-sulfonic acid 99-45-6, Adrenalone **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 506-32-1D, Arachidonic acid, derivs. 524-42-5, 1,2-Naphthoquinone 1319-82-0, Aminocaproic acid 1398-61-4, Chitin 1404-55-3, Ristocetin 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 9000-07-1, Carragheenan 9002-18-0, Agar 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-61-9D, Hyaluronic acid, esters 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate 9056-36-4, Keratan sulfate 28728-55-4 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 140207-93-8, Pentosan sulfate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(viscous hemostatic gel compns.)

L58 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:34958 HCAPLUS
DN 124:97769
TI Wound-healing composition containing taspine
IN Winter, Rudolph E. K.; Kolodziej, Stephen A.; Lewis, Walter H.
PA WoundFast Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-70
NCL 424443000
CC **63-6** (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5474782	A	19951212	US 1994-246631	19940520 <--

AB A wound-healing compn. contains a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of taspine in an aq. vehicle. Thus, administration of taspine mono-Na salt (300 .mu.g/mL) into exptl. wounds in rats increased the tensile strength of the wounds measured 5-7 days later.
ST taspine wound healing
IT **Wound healing promoters**
(wound-healing compn. contg. taspine)
IT Medical goods
(dressings, wound-healing compn. contg. taspine)
IT **602-07-3DP**, Taspine, salts
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(wound-healing compn. contg. taspine)
IT 172804-19-2 172804-20-5 172804-21-6 172804-22-7 172804-23-8 172804-24-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wound-healing compn. contg. taspine)

L58 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:942188 HCAPLUS
DN 124:45649
TI In vivo wound healing activity of dragon's blood (Croton spp.), a traditional South American drug, and its constituents
AU Pieters, L.; Bruyne, T. De; Poel, B. Van; Vingerhoets, R.; Totte, J.; Berghe, D. Vanden; Vlietinck, A.
CS Department Pharmaceutical Sciences, University Antwerp, Antwerp, B-2610, Belg.
SO Phytomedicine (**1995**), 2(1), 17-22
CODEN: PYTOEY; ISSN: 0944-7113
DT Journal
LA English
CC **1-12** (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 27, **63**
AB The wound healing activity of dragon's blood (Croton spp.), in Spanish "sangre de drago" or "sangre de grado", a traditional South American drug, and some of its constituents, including the alkaloid taspine (1), the dihydrobenzufuran lignan 3',4-O-dimethylcedrusin (2) and proanthocyanidins, was evaluated in vivo on rats, and compared with the wound healing activity of synthetic proanthocyanidins. The beneficial effect of dragon's blood on wound healing was confirmed. Dragon's blood stimulated contraction of the wound, formation of a crust, formation of new collagen, and regeneration of the epithelial layer. 3',4-O-Dimethylcedrusin also improved wound healing in vivo by stimulating the formation of fibroblasts and collagen, but crude dragon's blood was more effective. This was due to the proanthocyanidins, present in

dragon's blood, which stimulate contraction of the wound and ppt. with proteins forming a dark crust covering the wound, but which delay wound repair by a decreased formation of new fibroblasts.
ST wound healing dragon blood Croton constituent
IT Dragon's blood
Fibroblast
Wound healing
(in vivo wound healing activity of dragon's blood (Croton spp.), a traditional South American drug, and its constituents)
IT Proanthocyanidins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in vivo wound healing activity of dragon's blood (Croton spp.), a traditional South American drug, and its constituents)
IT **Collagens, biological studies**
Proteins, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(in vivo wound healing activity of dragon's blood (Croton spp.), a traditional South American drug, and its constituents)
IT **602-07-3**, Taspine 127179-41-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in vivo wound healing activity of dragon's blood (Croton spp.), a traditional South American drug, and its constituents)
IT 154-23-4, (+)-Catechin 480-18-2, Taxifolin
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(in vivo wound healing activity of dragon's blood (Croton spp.), a traditional South American drug, and its constituents)

L58 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:124290 HCAPLUS
DN 120:124290
TI Antitumor-promoting effects of gallotannins, ellagitannins, and flavonoids in mouse skin in vivo
AU Perchellet, J. P.; Gali, H. U.; Perchellet, E. M.; Laks, P. E.; Bottari, V.; Hemingway, R. W.; Scalbert, A.
CS Div. Biol., Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS, 66506-4901, USA
SO ACS Symp. Ser. (**1994**), 546(Food Phytochemicals for Cancer Prevention I), 303-27
CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156
DT Journal
LA English
CC **1-6** (Pharmacology)
AB Hydrolyzable (HTs) and condensed tannins (CTs) were tested topically for their ability to inhibit the biochem. and biol. effects of 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA) in mouse epidermis in vivo. Overall, com. tannic acid (TA), **ellagic acid** (EA), and Pr gallate (PG) inhibit the promotion of skin papillomas and carcinomas by TPA in relation with their ability to inhibit TPA-induced epidermal ornithine decarboxylase (ODC) activity, hydroperoxide (HPx) prodn., and DNA synthesis. Pure pentagalloylglucose, castalagin, vescalagin, catechin dialkyl ketals, and epicatechin-4-alkylsulfides or heterogeneous sumac leaf TA, Aleppo gall TA, tara pod TA, loblolly pine bark CT, guamuchil bark CT, and southern red oak bark CT also inhibit these biochem. markers of TPA promotion to various degrees. When applied to initiated skin 20 min before each promotion treatment, the different TA samples all remarkably inhibit complete tumor promotion by TPA. Sumac leaf TA is the most effective. The antitumor-promoting activity of a TA pretreatment can be further enhanced by the application of TA 24 h after each promotion treatment with TPA. Com. TA and Aleppo gall TA inhibit the second stage of tumor promotion by mezerein but not the first stage of tumor promotion by TPA. Therefore, tannins in general might be valuable to prevent and/or inhibit tumor propagation, the only reversible stage of tumorigenesis.
ST gallotannin ellagitannin flavonoid neoplasm inhibitor skin
IT Tannins

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(antitumor-promoting activity of)
IT Tannins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(ellagi-, antitumor-promoting activity of)
IT **Skin, neoplasm**
(inhibitors, gallotannins and ellagitannins and flavonoids as)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(poly-, antitumor-promoting activity of)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(skin, gallotannins and ellagitannins and flavonoids as)
IT 121-79-9, Propyl gallate **476-66-4, Ellagic acid**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(antitumor-promoting activity of)

L58 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:662097 HCAPLUS
DN 119:262097
TI Antitumor-promoting activities of tannic acid, **ellagic acid**, and several gallic acid derivatives in mouse skin
AU Perchellet, Jean Pierre; Gali, Hala U.; Perchellet, Elisabeth M.; Klish, Darren S.; Armbrust, Andrew D.
CS Anti-Cancer Drug Lab., Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS, 66506-4901, USA
SO Basic Life Sci. (**1992**), 59(Plant Polyphenols), 783-801
CODEN: BLFSBY; ISSN: 0090-5542
DT Journal
LA English
CC **1-6** (Pharmacology)
AB Naturally occurring plant phenols with antimutagenic and anticarcinogenic activities were tested for their abilities to inhibit the biochem. and biol. effects of the potent tumor promoter TPA in mouse epidermis in vivo. When applied topically to mouse skin, tannic acid, **ellagic acid**, and several gallic acid derivs. all inhibit TPA-induced ornithine decarboxylase activity, hydroperoxide prodn., and DNA synthesis. In the two-step initiation-promotion protocol, the same phenolic compds. also inhibit the incidence and yield of skin tumors promoted by TPA. Tannic acid is the most effective of these treatments. Tannic acid and other polyphenols might be valuable in cancer therapy and/or prevention.
ST antitumor tannic **ellagic acid**; gallic acid deriv skin antitumor
IT Tannins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as neoplasm inhibitor, effect on TPA-induced skin tumor promotion)
IT **Skin, neoplasm**
(inhibitors, tannic acid, **ellagic acid** and gallic acid derivs as, TPA tumor-promoting effect inhibition by)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(skin, tannic acid, **ellagic acid** and gallic acid derivs as, TPA tumor-promoting effect inhibition by)
IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, derivs **476-66-4, Ellagic acid**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as neoplasm inhibitor, effect on TPA-induced skin tumor promotion)

L58 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:503088 HCAPLUS
DN 119:103088
TI Isolation of a dihydrobenzofuran lignan from South American dragon's blood

(Croton spp.) as an inhibitor of cell proliferation
AU Pieters, Luc; De Bruyne, Tess; Claeys, Magda; Vlietinck, Arnold; Calomme, Mario; Vanden Berghe, Dirk
CS Dep. Pharm. Sci., Univ. Antwerp, Antwerp, B-2610, Belg.
SO J. Nat. Prod. (**1993**), 56(6), 899-906
CODEN: JNPRDF; ISSN: 0163-3864
DT Journal
LA English
CC **63-4** (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**, 11
AB Dragon's blood is a red viscous latex extd. from the cortex of various Croton spp. (Euphorbiaceae), most commonly Croton lechleri, Croton draconoides (or Croton palanostigma), and Croton erythrochilus. It is used in South American popular medicine for several purposes, including wound healing. Bioassay-guided fractionation of dragon's blood, using an in vitro test system for the stimulation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells, has resulted in the isolation of a dihydrobenzofuran lignan, 3',4-O-dimethylcedrusin, as the biol. active principle. A related compd., 4-O-methylcedrusin, and the alkaloid taspine, also isolated from dragon's blood, were not active in the same assay. A cell proliferation assay, measuring the incorporation of tritiated thymidine in endothelial cells, showed that compd. did not stimulate cell proliferation, but rather inhibited thymidine incorporation, while protecting cells against degrdn. in a starvation medium.
ST cell proliferation inhibition dragons blood lignan; dragons blood lignan taspine biol activity; cytotoxicity dragons blood lignan taspine
IT Croton
(compn. of latex from, biol. activity of)
IT Dragon's blood
(compn. of, biol. activity of)
IT Lignans
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dihydrobenzofuran, from dragon's blood, biol. activity of)
IT **Wound healing promoters**
(dimethylcedrusin from dragon's blood as)
IT Cytotoxic agents
(dragon's blood constituents as)
IT Pharmaceutical natural products
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dragon's blood, compn. of, biol. activity in relation to)
IT Cell proliferation
(inhibitors of, dragon's blood constituents as)
IT 127179-41-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(from dragon's blood, biol. activity of)
IT **602-07-3**, Taspine 149340-29-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(from dragon's blood, cytotoxicity in relation to)

L58 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1992:526213 HCAPLUS
DN 117:126213
TI Hydrolyzable tannins: potent inhibitors of hydroperoxide production and tumor promotion in mouse skin treated with 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol 13-acetate in vivo
AU Gali, Hala U.; Perchellet, Elisabeth M.; Klish, Darren S.; Johnson, Jan M.; Perchellet, Jean Pierre
CS Anti-Cancer Drug Lab., Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS, 66506, USA
SO Int. J. Cancer (**1992**), 51(3), 425-32
CODEN: IJCNAW; ISSN: 0020-7136
DT Journal
LA English
CC 4-6 (Toxicology)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
AB The antioxidant and the antitumor-promotion activities of several

hydrolyzable tannins (HTs), including a com. tannic-acid (TA) mixt., were examd. in mouse skin treated with TPA in vivo. A single application of TPA gradually increases the hydroperoxide (HPx)-producing activity of the epidermis, which is maximally stimulated at 3 days and returns to control levels at 9 days. Pretreatments with TA and **ellagic acid** (EA) strongly inhibit, in a dose-dependent manner, this HPx response to TPA. Total inhibition by TA lasts for about 16 h, beyond which it is substantially reduced but not completely lost. TA can also reduce the level of epidermal HPx when it is applied 36 h after the tumor promoter. EA is an antioxidant 10 times more potent than TA and Pr gallate (PG), which are equally effective against TPA-induced HPx prodn. Gallic acid is the least effective of the HTs in inhibiting HPx formation. TA also inhibits the prodn. of HPx induced by several structurally different tumor promoters and the greater HPx responses produced by repeated TPA treatments. When applied 20 min before each promotion treatment, twice a week for 45 wk, several HTs inhibit the incidence and yield of papillomas and carcinomas promoted by TPA in initiated skin. Overall, TA is more effective than EA and PG in inhibiting skin-tumor promotion by TPA, suggesting that the antioxidant effects of HTs are essential but not sufficient for their antitumor-promotion activity.

ST phorbol ester hydroperoxide tumor hydrolyzable tannin

IT Tannins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrolyzable, tumor promoter effect on hydroperoxide formation and neoplasm formation in skin in relation to)

IT **Skin, metabolism**
(hydroperoxide formation by, tumor promoter effect on, hydrolyzable tannins in relation to)

IT **Skin, neoplasm**
(promotion of, hydrolyzable tannins in relation to)

IT Carcinogens
(promoters, neoplasm promotion in skin response to, hydrolyzable tannins effect on)

IT 16561-29-8, 12-O-Tetradecanoylphorbol 13-acetate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroperoxide formation and neoplasm promotion in skin response to, hydrolyzable tannins effect on)

IT 112-40-3, n-Dodecane 491-58-7, Chrysarobin 1143-38-0, Anthralin 34807-41-5, Mezerein 52665-69-7, A23187 53414-26-9, 12-Deoxyphorbol 13-tetradecanoate 60514-48-9 80188-99-4, 12-O-Retinoylphorbol-13-acetate 90365-57-4, (-)-Indolactam V 109346-66-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neoplasm promotion in skin response to, hydrolyzable tannins effect on)

IT 99-24-1, Methyl gallate 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies **476-66-4** 1166-52-5, Lauryl gallate 14691-59-9, Peroxide (HO21-)
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tumor promoter effect on hydroperoxide formation and neoplasm formation in skin in relation to)

L58 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1992:483056 HCAPLUS
DN 117:83056
TI Inhibition of skin tumor promoter-caused induction of epidermal ornithine decarboxylase in SENCAR mice by polyphenolic fraction isolated from green tea and its individual epicatechin derivatives
AU Agarwal, Rajesh; Katiyar, Santosh K.; Zaidi, Syed I. A.; Mukhtar, Hasan
CS Univ. Hosp. Cleveland, Cast West. Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH, 44106, USA
SO Cancer Res. (**1992**), 52(13), 3582-8
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
DT Journal
LA English
CC **1-6** (Pharmacology)
AB Green tea, next to water, is the most popular and commonly consumed beverage in the world, esp. in eastern countries. In prior studies the

authors have shown that the polyphenolic fraction isolated from green tea (GTP) exerts antigenotoxic effects in various mutagenicity test systems (Mutat. Res., 223; 273-285, 1989) and that its topical application or oral feeding in drinking water protects against polycyclic arom. hydrocarbon-induced skin tumor initiation and complete carcinogenesis in SENCAR and BALB/c mice [Cancer Lett., 1988; Carcinogenesis (Lond.), 1989] and UV B radiation-induced photocarcinogenesis in SKH-1 hairless mice [Carcinogenesis (Lond.), 1991]. In the present study the authors assessed the effect of skin application of GTP to SENCAR mice on 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA) and other skin tumor promoter-caused induction of epidermal ornithine decarboxylase (ODC) activity. Topical application of GTP to mouse skin inhibited TPA-induced epidermal ODC activity in a dose-dependent manner. The inhibitory effect of GTP was also dependent on the time of its application relative to TPA treatment. Max. inhibitory effect was obsd. when GTP was applied 30 min prior to topical application of TPA. GTP application to animals also inhibited the induction of epidermal ODC activity caused by several structurally different mouse skin tumor promoters. In order to identify which of the specific epicatechin derivs. present in GTP is responsible for these inhibitory effects, they were isolated from GTP and evaluated for their inhibitory effects against TPA-caused induction of epidermal ODC activity. Among these, (-)epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), which was the major constituent present in GTP by wt., exerted the max. inhibition. EGCG also showed greater inhibitory effects against TPA-caused induction of epidermal ODC activity when compared with several other naturally occurring polyphenols. The results of this study suggest that GTP, specifically its epicatechin deriv. EGCG, could provide anti-tumor-promoting effects against a wide spectrum of skin tumor promoters.

ST green tea polyphenol epicatechin skin antitumor; ornithine decarboxylase epidermis inhibition epicatechin

IT Tannins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ornithine decarboxylase induction by TPA inhibition by, as polyphenol)

IT Tea products
(beverages, green, polyphenols from, inhibition of skin tumor promoter-induced ornithine decarboxylase by)

IT **Skin, neoplasm**
(inhibitors, epicatechin derivs. from green tea as, tumor promoter-induced ornithine decarboxylase inhibition by)

IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyhydric, inhibition of skin tumor promoter-induced epidermal decarboxylase by, in green tea)

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(skin, epicatechin derivs. from green tea as, tumor promoter-induced ornithine decarboxylase inhibition by)

IT 9024-60-6, Ornithine decarboxylase
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(epicatechin derivs. from green tea inhibition of skin tumor promoter-induced)

IT 117-39-5, Quercetin 471-53-4, .alpha.-Glycyrrhetinic acid **476-66-4, Ellagic acid** 500-38-9, Nordihydroguaiaretic acid 1449-05-4, .beta.-Glycyrrhetinic acid
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ornithine decarboxylase induction by TPA inhibition by, as polyphenol)

IT 490-46-0, (-)-Epicatechin 490-46-0D, Epicatechin, derivs. 970-74-1, (-)-Epigallocatechin 989-51-5, (-)-Epigallocatechin-3-gallate 1257-08-5, (-)-Epicatechin-3-gallate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ornithine decarboxylase induction by tumor promoters inhibition by, in skin, from green tea)

IT 94-36-0, Benzoyl peroxide, biological studies 110-05-4, tert-Butyl peroxide 112-40-3, n-Dodecane 1143-38-0, Anthralin 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 16561-29-8, TPA 34807-41-5, Mezerein 90365-57-4, (-)-Indolactam V

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ornithine decarboxylase induction by, as skin tumor promoter, polyphenols from green tea inhibition of)

L58 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:464163 HCAPLUS
DN 115:64163
TI Inhibition of tumor promoter-induced ornithine decarboxylase activity by tannic acid and other polyphenols in mouse epidermis in vivo
AU Gali, Hala U.; Perchellet, Elisabeth M.; Perchellet, Jean Pierre
CS Anti-Cancer Drug Lab., Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS, 66506, USA
SO Cancer Res. (**1991**), 51(11), 2820-5
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
DT Journal
LA English
CC **1-6** (Pharmacology)
AB Naturally occurring plant phenols with antimutagenic and anticarcinogenic activities were tested for their abilities to inhibit the ornithine decarboxylase (ODC) response linked to skin tumor promotion by 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA). Topical applications of tannic acid (TA) inhibit remarkable and in a dose-dependent manner TPA-induced ODC activity in mouse epidermis in vivo. This inhibitory effect of TA is dependent on the time of its administration relative to TPA. The induction of epidermal ODC activity by 8.5 nmol of TPA is inhibited maximally when 20 .mu.mol of TA are applied topically to the skin 20 min before the tumor promoter. Gallic acid and several of its derivs. inhibit the ODC response to TPA to a lesser degree than TA. **Ellagic acid** the the least effective inhibitor tested. TA also inhibits the ODC-inducing activities of several structurally different tumor promoters and the greater ODC responses produced by repeated TPA treatments. The ability of TA to inhibit by 85% the ODC marker of skin tumor promotion suggests that TA and other polyphenols may be effective not only against tumor initiation and complete carcinogenesis but also against the promotion phase of tumorigenesis.
ST tannin polyphenol antitumor skin ornithine decarboxylase; gallate ellagate antitumor skin ornithine decarboxylase
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(tannic acid and other polyphenols as, ornithine decarboxylase tumor promoter-induced activity inhibition by, in epidermis)
IT Tannins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tumor promoter-induced ornithine decarboxylase inhibition by, in epidermis)
IT **Skin, neoplasm**
(epidermis, tumor promoter-induced ornithine decarboxylase activity in, tannic acid and other polyphenols inhibition of)
IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyhydric, tumor promoter-induced ornithine decarboxylase inhibition by, in epidermis)
IT 99-24-1, Gallic acid methyl ester 121-79-9 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies **476-66-4, Ellagic acid**
1166-52-5, Gallic acid lauryl ester
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tumor promoter-induced ornithine decarboxylase inhibition by, in epidermis)
IT 9024-60-6, Ornithine decarboxylase
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tumor promoter-induced, inhibition of, by tannins and other polyphenols, in epidermis)

L58 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1989:417704 HCAPLUS
DN 111:17704
TI Neoplasm inhibitors comprising metal salts and phenol derivatives
IN Jordan, Russell T.; Allen, Larry M.

PA Chemex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 131 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K033-30
ICS A61K031-05
CC **1-6** (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 25, 27
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 8803805	A1	19880602	WO 1986-US2547	19861119 <--
W: AU, DK, FI, JP, KP, KR, NO, SU				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8767794	A1	19880616	AU 1987-67794	19861119 <--
EP 290442	A1	19881117	EP 1987-900420	19861119 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 01501791	T2	19890622	JP 1987-500359	19861119 <--
AU 9168662	A1	19910314	AU 1991-68662	19910104 <--

PRAI WO 1986-US2547 19861119 <--
OS MARPAT 111:17704
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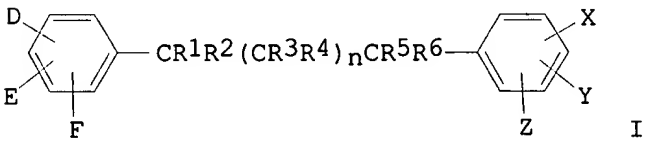


I

AB Antitumor compns. comprise a metal salt and the phenols I [D, E, F, X, Y, Z = H, OH, (un)substituted alkoxy or acyloxy; R1-R6 = H, (un)substituted alkyl or alkoxy, etc.; n = 0, 1-5; the phenolic groups may be joined by CH2, CH2CH2, HOP(O), R7OP(O); R7 = alkyl; either of the 2 benzene rings may be replaced by cyclohexyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, pyridyl, piperinyl, quinolinyl, indanyl or indenyl; any R4-R6 may be joined with the benzene carbons to form rings]. The metal salts are of Zn, Cr(III), Y, Co(II), Co(III), Ni, Mg, Al, Cu(I), Cu(II), Fe(III), Cd, Sb, Hg, Rb, V, or rare earth metals. 1-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)butane (prepn. given) was refluxed with HBr under N for 9 h to give 1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-4-(2,3,4-trihydroxyphenyl)butane (II). Intratumor administration of II together with ZnCl2 enhanced the survival time and decreased tumor incidence in mice with transplanted human breast adenocarcinoma. An ointment contained ZnCl2 10.0, a catecholic butane 5.0, PEG-400 4.2, PEG-8000 61.7, water 19.0 and ascorbic acid 0. mg by wt.
ST antitumor metal salt phenol deriv; zinc chloride nordihydroguiaretic acid antitumor
IT Larrea divaricata
(ext., neoplasm inhibitors contg. metal salts and)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
Aldehydes, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neoplasm inhibitors contg. metal salts and)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(phenolic compd.-metal salt mixts.)
IT Keratosis
(actinic, treatment of, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixt. for)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(adenocarcinoma, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixts.)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aliph., neoplasm inhibitors contg. metal salts and)
IT **Skin, neoplasm**

(basal cell carcinoma, treatment of, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixt. for)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, treatment of, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixt. for)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(glioma, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixts.)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Fungicides and Fungistats
(medical, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixts.)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(melanoma, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixts.)
IT Mast cell
(neoplasm, treatment of, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixt. for)
IT Mammary gland
(neoplasm, adenocarcinoma, treatment of, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixt. for)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxo, neoplasm inhibitors contg. metal salts and)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxo hydroxy, neoplasm inhibitors contg. metal salts and)
IT Flavonoids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxo hydroxy methoxy, neoplasm inhibitors contg. metal salts and)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(renal cell carcinoma, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixts.)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(sarcoid, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixts.)
IT Ulcer inhibitors
(skin, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixts.)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(squamous cell carcinoma, phenolic compd.-metal salt mixts.)
IT 2103-57-3, 2,3,4-Trimethoxybenzaldehyde
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(Grignard reaction of, with dimethoxyphenylpropyl bromide)
IT 1835-04-7, 3,4-Dimethoxypropiophenone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(condensation of, with bromopropiophenone deriv.)
IT 1835-05-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(condensation of, with propiophenone deriv.)
IT 2107-70-2, 3,4-Dimethoxydihydrocinnamic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(esterification of, with methanol)
IT 113518-66-4 121160-65-4 121160-66-5 121160-67-6 121160-69-8
121160-70-1 121160-71-2 121160-73-4 121160-74-5 121160-75-6
121160-76-7 121160-77-8 121160-78-9 121183-06-0 121202-95-7
121202-96-8
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neoplasm inhibitor)
IT 56-53-1D, Diethylstilbestrol, mixts. with metal salts 66-77-3D, 1-Naphthaldehyde, mixts. with metal salts 66-99-9D, 2-Naphthaldehyde, mixts. with metal salts 81-64-1D, Quinizarin, derivs., mixts. with metal salts 81-64-1D, Quinizarin, mixts. with metal salts 88-18-6D, 2-tert-Butylphenol, mixts. with metal salts 88-89-1D, mixts. with metal salts 89-83-8D, Thymol, mixts. with metal salts 90-04-0D, o-Anisidine, mixts. with metal salts 90-18-6D, Quercetagetin, mixts. with metal salts 90-64-2D, Mandelic acid, mixts. with metal salts 91-64-5D, Coumarin, derivs., mixts. with metal salts 92-44-4D, 2,3-Dihydroxynaphthalene, mixts. with metal salts 95-55-6D, 2-Aminophenol, mixts. with metal salts 98-29-3D, 4-tert-Butylcatechol, mixts. with metal salts 98-54-4D, 4-tert-Butylphenol, mixts. with metal salts 99-50-3D, 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid, mixts. with metal salts 102-32-9D, 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic acid, mixts. with metal salts 108-46-3D,

1,3-Benzenediol, derivs., mixts. with metal salts 108-95-2D, Phenol, mixts. with metal salts 110-99-6D, Oxydiacetic acid, mixts. with metal salts 112-53-8D, Lauryl alcohol, mixts. with metal salts 117-39-5D, Quercetin, mixts. with metal salts 118-75-2D, mixts. with metal salts 121-33-5D, Vanillin, mixts. with metal salts 123-31-9D, 1,4-Benzenediol, mixts. with metal salts 123-99-9D, Azelaic acid, mixts. with metal salts 124-04-9D, Hexanedioic acid, mixts. with metal salts 124-13-0D, Octyl aldehyde, mixts. with metal salts 134-01-0D, mixts. with metal salts 139-85-5D, 3,4-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde, mixts. with metal salts 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, mixts. with metal salts 153-18-4D, mixts. with metal salts 154-23-4D, mixts. with metal salts 303-38-8D, 2,3-Dihydroxybenzoic acid, mixts. with metal salts 315-30-0D, Allopurinol, mixts. with metal salts 331-39-5D, 3,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid, mixts. with metal salts 437-64-9D, Apigenin 7-methyl ether, mixts. with metal salts 452-86-8D, 4-Methylcatechol, mixts. with metal salts **476-66-4D**, derivs., mixts. with metal salts 480-15-9D, Datiscetin, mixts. with metal salts 480-16-0D, Morin, mixts. with metal salts 480-40-0D, Chrysin, mixts. with metal salts 482-35-9D, mixts. with metal salts 491-50-9D, mixts. with metal salts 491-71-4D, Luteolin 3'-methyl ether, mixts. with metal salts 500-38-9D, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 500-66-3D, Olivetol, mixts. with metal salts 504-15-4D, Orcinol, mixts. with metal salts 520-18-3D, Kaempferol, mixts. with metal salts 526-75-0D, 2,3-Dimethylphenol, mixts. with metal salts 528-48-3D, Fisetin, mixts. with metal salts 528-53-0D, Delphinidin, mixts. with metal salts 528-58-5D, mixts. with metal salts 529-44-2D, mixts. with metal salts 529-84-0D, 4-Methyl esculetin, mixts. with metal salts 548-83-4D, 3,5,7-Trihydroxyflavone, mixts. with metal salts 552-54-5D, mixts. with metal salts 569-77-7D, Purpurogallin, derivs., mixts. with metal salts 569-77-7D, Purpurogallin, mixts. with metal salts 569-92-6D, Kaempferol 7-methyl ether, mixts. with metal salts 577-85-5D, 3-Hydroxyflavone, mixts. with metal salts 585-34-2D, 3-tert-Butylphenol, mixts. with metal salts 615-94-1D, 2,5-Dihydroxy-p-benzoquinone, mixts. with metal salts 621-82-9D, Cinnamic acid, mixts. with metal salts 643-84-5D, Enidin, derivs., mixts. with metal salts 771-61-9D, Pentafluorophenol, mixts. with metal salts 970-73-0D, Gallocatechin, mixts. with metal salts 1131-62-0D, mixts. with metal salts 1135-24-6D, mixts. with metal salts 1143-38-0D, Dithranol, mixts. with metal salts 1154-78-5D, mixts. with metal salts 1245-15-4D, mixts. with metal salts 1404-00-8D, Mitomycin, mixts. with metal salts 1592-70-7D, Kaempferol 3-methyl ether, mixts. with metal salts 1696-60-2D, Vanillin azine, mixts. with metal salts 2068-02-2D, mixts. with metal salts 2243-27-8D, n-Octyl cyanide, mixts. with metal salts 2896-60-8D, 4-Ethyl resorcinol, mixts. with metal salts 3301-49-3D, Kaempferol 3,7-dimethyl ether, mixts. with metal salts 3943-89-3D, mixts. with metal salts 4382-17-6D, mixts. with metal salts 4440-92-0D, mixts. with metal salts 4650-71-9D, mixts. with metal salts 5507-27-7D, mixts. with metal salts 6068-78-6D, 3,3',4'-Trihydroxyflavone, mixts. with metal salts 6068-80-0D, mixts. with metal salts 6559-91-7D, mixts. with metal salts 6635-20-7D, 5-Nitrovanillin, mixts. with metal salts 7400-08-0D, p-Hydroxycinnamic acid, mixts. with metal salts 7417-21-2D, mixts. with metal salts 7429-90-5D, Aluminum, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7439-89-6D, Iron, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7439-97-6D, Mercury, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-02-0D, Nickel, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-17-7D, Rubidium, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-36-0D, Antimony, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-43-9D, Cadmium, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-47-3D, Chromium, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-48-4D, Cobalt, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-50-8D, Copper, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-62-2D, Vanadium, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-65-5D, Yttrium, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts, mixts. with phenolic compds. 7646-85-7D, Zinc chloride (ZnCl2), mixts. with phenolic compds. 14414-32-5D, Syringaldazine, mixts. with metal salts 14773-42-3D, mixts. with metal salts 15663-27-1D, Platinum cis-diaminedichloride, mixts. with metal salts 16290-26-9D, 3,4-Dihydroxybenzylamine hydrobromide, mixts. with metal salts

17093-86-6D, 3,3',4',7-Tetramethoxyflavone, mixts. with metal salts 18085-97-7D, 4'-Demethyl eupatilin, mixts. with metal salts 20830-81-3D, Daunomycin, mixts. with metal salts 20869-95-8D, Kaempferol 3,4'-dimethyl ether, mixts. with metal salts 22368-21-4D, Eupatilin, mixts. with metal salts 23820-56-6D, mixts. with metal salts 24289-99-4D, mixts. with metal salts 24677-78-9D, mixts. with metal salts 25739-41-7D, Luteolin 7,3'-dimethyl ether, mixts. with metal salts 27554-19-4D, Kaempferol 3-O-rhamnosylglucoside, mixts. with metal salts 27686-81-3D, mixts. with metal salts 27938-64-3D, mixts. with metal salts 28281-49-4D, mixts. with metal salts 29289-02-9D, mixts. with metal salts 29767-20-2D, VM-26, mixts. with metal salts 33419-42-0D, VP-16, mixts. with metal salts 33708-72-4D, mixts. with metal salts 36469-60-0D, Dihydroguaiaretic acid, mixts. with metal salts 40002-23-1D, 3,4-Dihydrobenzoic acid, mixts. with metal salts 50376-42-6D, Norisoguaiacin, mixts. with metal salts 51487-58-2D, mixts. with metal salts 54375-47-2D, Calcein blue, mixts. with metal salts 56305-02-3D, mixts. with metal salts 65987-46-4D, mixts. with metal salts 68930-19-8D, mixts. with metal salts 68930-20-1D, mixts. with metal salts 69097-99-0D, mixts. with metal salts 70987-96-1D, mixts. with metal salts 86788-60-5D, 3,4',5-Trihydroxyflavone, mixts. with metal salts 94265-62-0D, mixts. with metal salts 100397-63-5D, mixts. with metal salts 101310-77-4D, mixts. with metal salts 101432-05-7D, glycosides, mixts. with metal salts 101432-05-7D, mixts. with metal salts 102454-96-6D, mixts. with metal salts 103185-28-0D, mixts. with metal salts 103239-13-0D, mixts. with metal salts 109202-09-7D, mixts. with metal salts 109202-10-0D, mixts. with metal salts 109697-15-6D, mixts. with metal salts 110420-30-9D, mixts. with metal salts 119189-27-4D, mixts. with metal salts 119189-32-1D, 1-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-4-phenylbutane, mixts. with metal salts 119189-33-2D, mixts. with metal salts 119189-34-3D, mixts. with metal salts 119189-41-2D, mixts. with metal salts 119584-35-9D, mixts. with metal salts 119773-32-9D, mixts. with metal salts 119773-35-2D, mixts. with metal salts 121152-93-0D, mixts. with metal salts 121152-94-1D, mixts. with metal salts 121152-95-2D, mixts. with metal salts 121152-96-3D, mixts. with metal salts 121152-97-4D, mixts. with metal salts 121152-98-5D, mixts. with metal salts 121152-99-6D, mixts. with metal salts 121153-00-2D, mixts. with metal salts 121153-01-3D, mixts. with metal salts 121153-02-4D, mixts. with metal salts 121153-03-5D, mixts. with metal salts 121153-04-6D, mixts. with metal salts 121209-88-9D, mixts. with metal salts
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neoplasm inhibitors)

IT 3945-85-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and Grignard reaction of, with trimethoxybenzaldehyde)

IT 121153-05-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and Vitride reaction of)

IT 81786-49-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and bromination of)

IT 120233-90-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and deetherification of)

IT 27798-73-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and hydride redn. of)

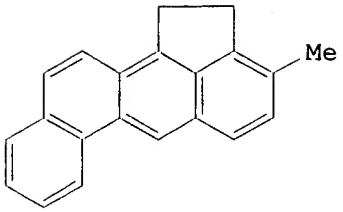
IT 119189-35-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and iodination of)

IT 3929-47-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and mesylation of)

L58 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1986:218754 HCAPLUS
DN 104:218754
TI Inhibition of 3-methylcholanthrene-induced skin tumorigenicity in BALB/c mice by chronic oral feeding of trace amounts of **ellagic acid** in drinking water
AU Mukhtar, Hasan; Das, Mukul; Bickers, David R.
CS Univ. Hosp. Cleveland, Case West. Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH, 44106, USA
SO Cancer Res. (**1986**), 46(5), 2262-5
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
DT Journal
LA English
CC **1-6** (Pharmacology)
AB Chronic oral feeding of small amts. of **ellagic acid** [**476-66-4**] a naturally occurring dietary plant phenol, to BALB/c mice in drinking water afforded protection against skin tumorigenesis induced by 3-methylcholanthrene [56-49-5], a polycyclic arom. hydrocarbon carcinogen. Increase in the latent period for the development of skin tumors by 3-methylcholanthrene was obsd. in the **ellagic acid**-fed group of mice (9 wk on test) as compared to the control group of animals (6 wk on test). The obsd. protection against tumor induction in the **ellagic acid**-fed group of animals may be due to the inhibition of the metabolic activation of the polycyclic arom. hydrocarbon since epidermal aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase [9037-52-9] activity was inhibited. Dietary supplementation with small amts. of **ellagic acid** may prove useful in reducing the risk of skin carcinogenesis induced by environmental chem.
ST neoplasm inhibition ellagate; methylcholanthrene skin cancer ellagate
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(**ellagic acid** as)
IT **Skin, neoplasm**
(from methylcholanthrene, **ellagic acid** inhibition of)
IT 9037-52-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**ellagic acid** inhibition of, skin neoplasm inhibition in relation to)
IT **476-66-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neoplasm of skin inhibition by)
IT 56-49-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin neoplasm induced by, **ellagic acid** inhibition of)

L58 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1984:169716 HCAPLUS
DN 100:169716
TI Protection against 3-methylcholanthrene-induced skin tumorigenesis in Balb/C mice by **ellagic acid**
AU Mukhtar, Hasan; Das, Mukul; Del Tito, Benjamin J., Jr.; Bickers, David R.
CS Dep. Dermatol., Case West. Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH, 44106, USA
SO Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. (**1984**), 119(2), 751-7
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
DT Journal
LA English
CC 4-6 (Toxicology)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
GI



I

AB Topical application of **ellagic acid** [**476-66-4**], a naturally occurring dietary plant phenol, to Balb/C mice resulted in significant protection against 3-methylcholanthrene (MCA)(I) [56-49-5]-induced skin tumorigenesis. **Ellagic acid** was an effective inhibitor of tumor formation whether the tumor data are considered as percent mice with tumors, cumulative no. of tumors, tumors/mouse, or tumors/tumor-bearing animal as a function of the no. of weeks on the test. By 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 wk of testing, the no. of tumors/mouse in the group receiving MCA alone was 2.0, 3.4, 4.0, 4.9, and 5.3, resp., whereas the corresponding nos. in the group receiving MCA + 2 .mu.mol **ellagic acid** were 0, 0.3, 0.4, 0.6, and 1.2, resp. At the termination of the expt. (16 wk), aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase [9037-52-9] activity in the skin and liver and the extent of H-labeled benzo[a]pyrene [50-32-8] binding to skin, liver, and lung DNA were detd. and both of these parameters were significantly inhibited in the animals treated with **ellagic acid**. Thus, **ellagic acid** can inhibit the metab. of polyarom. hydrocarbons and modulate skin carcinogenesis induced by these chem.

ST methylcholanthrene skin carcinogenesis ellagate; DNA benzopyrene binding ellagate; aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase ellagate

IT Lung, composition
(DNA of, benzopyrene binding to, **ellagic acid** effect on, methylcholanthrene carcinogenesis in relation to)

IT Liver, composition
(aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase of, **ellagic acid** effect on, methylcholanthrene carcinogenesis in relation to)

IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(benzopyrene binding to, of liver and lung and skin, **ellagic acid** effect on, methylcholanthrene carcinogenesis in relation to)

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(**ellagic acid**)

IT **Skin, neoplasm**
(from methylcholanthrene, **ellagic acid** protection against)

IT Neoplasm
(from methylcholanthrene, in skin, **ellagic acid** protection against)

IT 50-32-8, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(binding of, to DNA of liver and lung and skin, **ellagic acid** effect on, methylcholanthrene carcinogenesis in relation to)

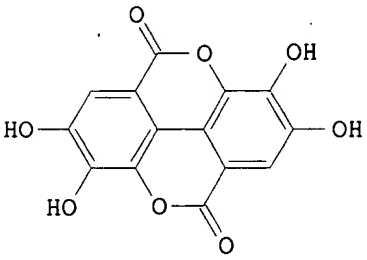
IT **476-66-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(methylcholanthrene-induced skin carcinogenesis prevention by)

IT 56-49-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neoplasm from, of skin, **ellagic acid** protection against)

IT 9037-52-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of liver and skin, **ellagic acid** effect on,

methylcholanthrene carcinogenesis in relation to)

L58 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1984:79562 HCAPLUS
DN 100:79562
TI Protective effects of **ellagic acid** and other plant phenols on benzo[a]pyrene-induced neoplasia in mice
AU Lesca, P.
CS Lab. Pharmacol. Toxicol. Fondam., Toulouse, 31400, Fr.
SO Carcinogenesis (London) (**1983**), 4(12), 1651-3
CODEN: CRNGDP; ISSN: 0143-3334
DT Journal
LA English
CC **1-6** (Pharmacology)
GI



I

AB The inhibitory effects of 3 phenolic compds. [ferulic acid [1135-24-6], chlorogenic acid [327-97-9], and **ellagic acid** (I) [**476-66-4**]] on benzo[a]pyrene [50-32-8]- and 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene [57-97-6]-induced neoplasia were investigated in mice. I was the most potent antagonist of tumorigenesis since this compd. is active, by i.p. administration or added in the diet, on benzo[a]pyrene-induced pulmonary adenoma formation in A/J mice and, after topical application, on 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene-induced skin tumorigenesis in NMRI Swiss mice. I had little or no effect on the no. of tumor-bearing animals, but the incidence of pulmonary tumors/animal was decreased by >50%. Ferulic and chlorogenic acids (5 .times. 100 mg/kg, by i.p. route) were also active, but less than I, against the lung carcinogenesis by benzo[a]pyrene (100 mg/kg, i.p.) but were totally ineffective against the formation of skin tumors by 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene. I, by i.p. route, exerted a severe toxicity after 4 injections of 100 mg/kg, in oil suspension, whereas the oral administration in the diet (a daily dose of 100 mg/kg during 15 days) did not cause toxicity.
ST plant phenol neoplasm inhibitor; ellagate benzopyrene neoplasm; ferulate benzopyrene neoplasm; chlorogenate benzopyrene neoplasm; benzopyrene neoplasm plant phenol
IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(benzopyrene-induced lung neoplasm inhibition by)
IT **Skin, neoplasm**
(from DMBA, plant phenols effect on)
IT Lung, neoplasm
(from benzopyrene, plant phenols inhibition of)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(plant phenols)
IT 327-97-9 1135-24-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(benzopyrene-induced lung neoplasm inhibition by)
IT 57-97-6
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(carcinogenicity of, in skin, plant phenols inhibition of)
IT 50-32-8, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neoplasm from, of lung, plant phenols inhibition of)
IT **476-66-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neoplasm from, of skin, plant phenols effect on)

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:22:40 ON 21 MAR 2001

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:25:32 ON 21 MAR 2001
L64 134 S L12,L13
E ELLAGIC ACID/DCN
E E3+ALL
L65 41 S E2
L66 12 S E4
L67 135 S L64,L66
L68 63 S L67 AND A61K/IC
L69 22 S L67 AND A61K007-48/IC
L70 1 S L67 AND A61K007-50/IC
L71 31 S L67 AND (D08-B OR D08-B09 OR D08-B09A)/MC
L72 35 S L67 AND (P930 OR P940 OR P942 OR P942 OR P943 OR Q25# OR Q262
L73 14 S L67 AND (B14-R? OR C14-R?)/MC
L74 4 S L67 AND (B12-L02 OR C12-L02 OR B12-L08 OR C12-L08)/MC
L75 13 S L67 AND (B14-N17? OR C14-N17? OR B12-A07 OR C12-A07)/MC
L76 36 S L69-L75
L77 35 S L76 AND L68
L78 1 S L76 NOT L77

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:31:55 ON 21 MAR 2001

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L77 ANSWER 1 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2001-112499 [12] WPIX
CR 2001-091751 [09]
DNC C2001-033517
TI Method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable barrier is useful for administering an agent to a mammalian

body or a plant and for generating an immune response by vaccinating the mammal.

DC A18 A28 A96 B05 B07 D16 D22
IN CEVC, G; RICHARDSEN, H; WEILAND-WEIBEL, A
PA (IDEA-N) IDEA AG
CYC 94
PI WO 2001001963 A1 20010111 (200112)* EN 110p A61K009-127 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
ADT WO 2001001963 A1 WO 2000-EP6367 20000705
PRAI WO 1999-EP4659 19990705
IC ICM **A61K009-127**
ICS **A61K009-70**
AB WO 200101963 A UPAB: 20010302

NOVELTY - A method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable porous barrier is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable membrane comprises suspending the penetrants in a polar liquid in the form of fluid droplets surrounds by a membrane-like coating comprising at least two kinds of amphiphilic substances with a tendency to aggregate, selecting a dose of the penetrants to control the flux of the penetrants across the barrier and applying the selected dose of the formulation onto the area of the barrier. The amphiphilic substances differ by a factor of at least 10 in solubility in the polar liquid and the homo-aggregates of the more soluble substance and hetero-aggregates have a preferred average diameter smaller than the diameter of the homo-aggregates of the less soluble substance. The more soluble substance tends to solubilize the droplet and comprises up to 99% of the solubilizing concentration or saturating concentration in the unstabilized droplet. The presence of the more soluble substance lowers the average elastic energy of the coating by at least 5 times preferably more than 10 times the average elastic energy of red blood cells or of phospholipid bilayers with fluid aliphatic chains. The penetrants are able to transport agents through the pores of the barrier or enable agent permeation through the pores after the penetrants have entered the pores.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:
(i) a kit containing the formulation;
(ii) a patch containing the formulation; and
(iii) a method of administering an agent to a mammalian body or plant comprising the novel method.

USE - The method is useful for administering an agent to a mammalian body or a plant, for generating an immune response by vaccinating the mammal and for treating inflammatory disease, dermatosis, kidney or liver failure, adrenal insufficiency, aspiration syndrome, Behcet syndrome, bites and stings, blood disorders (cold-hemagglutinin disease), hemolytic anaemia, hypereosinophilic, hypoplastic anaemia, macroglobulinaemia and thrombocytopenic purpura), bone disorders, cerebral oedema, Cogan's syndrome, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, connective tissue disorders (lichen, lupus erythematosus, polymyalgia rheumatica, polymyositis and dermatomyositis), epilepsy, eye disorders (cataracts), Graves' ophthalmopathy, hemangioma, herpes infections, neuropathies, retinal vasculitis, scleritis, gastro-intestinal disorders (inflammatory bowel disease, nausea and oesophageal damage), hypercalcaemia, infections, Kawasaki disease, myasthenia gravis, pain syndromes, polyneuropathies, pancreatitis, respiratory disorders (asthma), rheumatoid disease, osteoarthritis, rhinitis, sarcoidosis, skin diseases, alopecia, eczema, erythema multiforme, lichen, pemphigus and pemphigoid, psoriasis, pyoderma gangrenosum, urticaria and thyroid and vascular disorders.

ADVANTAGE - Increasing the applied dose above a threshold level affects both the drug/penetrant distribution and also determines the rate of penetrant transport across the barrier.

Dwg.0/14
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; B03-H; B04-B01B; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-N02; B05-B01P; B10-A22; B10-B04A; B10-C03; B10-C04; B10-D01; B10-E02; B10-E04; B12-M02D; B12-M02F; B12-M09; B14-A01; B14-S08; B14-S11; D05-A02A; D05-H07; **D08-B09A**
TECH UPTX: 20010302
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The flux is increased by enlarging the applied dose per area of the penetrants and the pH of the composition is preferably 3 to 10, especially 5 to 8. The formulation preferably comprises a thickening agent to raise the viscosity to maximally 5 Nm/s, especially 0.2Nm/s, an antioxidant to reduce the increase of oxidation index to less than 100% per 6 months, preferably 50% per 12 months and/or a microbicide to reduce the bacterial count after 4 days, preferably after 1 day, to less than 100/g for aerobic bacteria, less than 10 for entero-bacteria and less than 1 for Pseudomonas aeruginosa or Staphylococcus aureus. At least one microbicide is added in an amount that reduces the bacterial count of 1 million germs added per gram of total mass of the formulation after a period of 3 days and preferably after a period of 1 day. The thickening agent is selected from the class of pharmaceutically acceptable hydrophilic polymers, such as partially etherified cellulose derivatives, like carboxymethyl-, hydroxyethyl-, hydroxypropyl-, hydroxypropylmethyl- or methyl-cellulose; completely synthetic hydrophilic polymers such as polyacrylates , polymethacrylates, poly(hydroxyethyl)-, poly(hydroxypropyl)-, poly(hydroxypropylmethyl)methacrylates, polyacrylonitriles, methallyl-sulfonates, polyethylenes, polyoxyethylenes, polyethylene glycols, polyethylene glycol-lactides, polyethylene glycol-diacrylates, polyvinylpyrrolidones, polyvinyl alcohols, poly(propyimethacryimnides), poly(propylene fumarate-co-ethylene glycols), poloxamers, polyaspartamides, (hydrazine cross-linked) hyaluronic acids, silicones; natural gums comprising alginates, carrageenans, guar-gums, gelatins, tragacanths, (amidated) pectins, xanthans, chitosan collagens, agaroses; mixtures and further derivatives or co-polymers of them and / or other pharmaceutically, or at least biologically, acceptable polymers. The concentration of the polymer is in the range between 0.01 w- % and 10 w- %, more preferably in the range between 0. 1 w- % and 5 w- %, even more preferably in the range between 0.25 w- % and 3.5 w- % and most preferably in the range between 0.5 w- % and 2 w- %. The anti-oxidant is selected from synthetic phenolic
anti-oxidants, such as butylated hydroxyanisol (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene
(BHT) and di-tert-butylphenol (LY 178002, LY256548, HWA- 13 1, BF-389, Cl-
986, PD- 127443, E-5 119, BI-L-239XX, etc.), tertiary butylhydroquinone (TBHQ),
propyl gallate (PG), 1 -0-hexy)-2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone (HTHQ); aromatic
amines (such as diphenylamine, p-alkylthio-o-anisidine, ethylenediamine derivatives, carbazol, tetrahydroindenoindol); phenols and phenolic acids (such as gualacol, hydroquinone, vanillin, gallic acids and their esters, protocatechuic acid, quinic acid, syringic acid, **ellagic acid**, salicylic acid, nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA), eugenol; tocophenols (including tocophenols (alpha, beta, gamma, delta) and their derivatives, such as tocopheryl-acylate (e.g. -acetate, -laurate, myristate, -palmitate, -oleate, Ainoleate, etc., or any other suitable tocopheryl-lipoate), tocopheryl-POE-succinate; trolox and corresponding amide- and thiocarboxamide analogues; ascorbic acid and its salts, isoascorbate, (2 or 3 or 6)-o-alkylascorbic acids, ascorbyl esters (e.g. 6-o-lauroyl, myristoyl, paimitoyl-, oleoyl, or linoleoyi-L-ascorbic acid, etc.); non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs), such as indomethacin, diclofenac, mefenamic acid, flufenamic acid, phenylbutazone, oxyphenbutazone acetylsalicylic acid, naproxen, diflunisal, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, piroxicam, penicillamine, penicillamine disulphide, primaquine, quinacrine, chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, azathioprine,

phenobarbital, acetaminephen); aminosalicylic acids and derivatives; methotrexate, probucol, antiarrhytiunics (e.g. amiodarone, aprindine, asocainol), ambroxol, tamoxifen, b-hydroxytamoxifen; calcium antagonists (such as nifedipine, nisoldipine, nimodipine, nicardipine, nilvadipine), beta-receptor blockers (e.g. atenolol, propranolol, nebivolol); sodium bisulphite, sodium metabisulphite, thiourea; chelating agents, such as EDTA, GDTA, desferral; endogenous defence systems, such as transferrin, lactoferrin, ferritin, cearuloplasmin, haptoglobion, haemopexin, albumin, glucose, ubiquinol- 10; enzymatic antioxidants, such as superoxide dismutase and metal complexes with a similar activity, including catalase, glutathione peroxidase, and less complex molecules, such as beta-carotene, bilirubin, uric acid; flavonoids (e.g. flavones, flavonols, flavonones, flavanonals, chacones, anthocyanins), N-acetylcystein, mesna, glutathione, thiohistidine derivatives, triazoles; tannines, cinnamic acid, hydroxycinnamatic acids and their esters (e.g. cournaric acids and esters, caffeic acid and their esters, ferulic acid, (iso-) chlorogenic acid, sinapic acid); spice extracts (e.g. from clove, cinnamon, sage, rosemary, mace, oregano, allspice, nutmeg); carnosic acid, camosol, carsolic acid; rosmarinic acid, rosmarindiphenol, gentisic acid, ferulic acid; oat flour extracts, such as avenanthramide 1 and 2; thioethers, dithioethers, sulphoxides, tetralkylthiurarn disulphides; phytic acid, steroid derivatives (e.g. U74006F); tryptophan metabolites (e.g. 3-hydroxykynurenine, 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid), and organochalcogenides, or else is an oxidation suppressing enzyme. The concentration of BHA or BHT is between 0.001 and 2 w-% and especially between 0.005 and 0.02 w-%; of TBHQ and PG is between 0.001 and 2 w-%, most preferably is between 0.01 and 0.02 w-%; of tocopherols is between 0.005 and 5 w-%, most preferably is between 0.05 and 0.075 w-%; of ascorbic acid esters is between 0.001 and 5, most preferably is between 0.01 and 0.15 w-%; of ascorbic acid is between 0.001 and 5, most preferably is between 0.0 1 and 0.1 w-% of sodium bisulphite or sodium metabisulphite is between 0.001 and 5, most preferably is between 0.0 1 -0.15 w-%; of thiourea is between 0.0001 and 2 w-% and most preferably is between 0.001-0.01 w-% most typically 0.005 w-%; of cystein is between 0.01 and 5, most typically 0.5 w-%; of monothioglycerol is between 0.01 and 5 w-%, most typically 0.5 w-%; of NDGA is between 0.0005-2 w-% most typically 0.01 w-%; of glutathione is between 0.005 and 5 w-%, most typically 0. 1 w-%; of EDTA is between 0.00 1 and 5 w-%, most typically between 0.05 and 0.975 w-%; of citric acid is between 0.001 and 5 w-%, most typically between 0.3 and 2 w-%.

The microbicide is selected from short chain alcohols, such as ethyl and isopropyl alcohol, chlorbutanol, benzyl alcohol, chlorbenzyl alcohol, dichlorbenzylalcohol; hexachlorophene; phenolic compounds, such as cresol, 4-chloro-m-cresol, p-chloro-m-xylenol, dichlorophene, hexachlorophene, povidon-iodine; parabens, especially alkyl-paraben, such as methyl-, ethyl-, propyl-, or butyl-paraben, benzyl-paraben; acids, such as sorbic acid, benzoic acid and its salts; quaternary ammonium compounds, such as alkonium salts, e.g. benzalkonium salts, especially the chlorides or bromides, cetrimonium salts, e.g. the bromide; phenoalkeciniurn salt, such as phenododecinium bromide, cetylpyridinium chloride or other such salts; mercurium compounds, such as phenyImercuric acetate, borate, or nitrate, thiomersal; chlorhexidine or its gluconate; antibiotically active compounds of biological origin, or a mixture of it.

The bulk concentration of short chain alcohols in the case of ethyl, propyl, butyl or benzyl alcohol is up to 10 w-%, most preferably is in the range between 0.3-3 w-% and in the case of chlorobutanol is in the range between 0.3-0.6 w-% bulk concentration of parabens, especially in the case of methyl paraben is in the range between 0.05-0.2 w-% and in the case of propyl paraben is in the range between 0.002-0.02 w-% bulk concentration of sorbic acid is in the range between 0 .05-0.2 w-% and in the case of benzoic acid is in the range between 0. 1 -0.5 w-% bulk concentration of phenols, triclosan, is in the range between 0. 1-0.3 w-% and bulk concentration of chlorhexidine is in the range between 0.01-0.05 w-%.

The bulk concentration of short chain alcohols in the case of ethyl, propyl, butyl or benzyl alcohol is up to 10 w-%, most preferably is in the range between 0.3-3 w-% and in the case of chlorobutanol is in the range between 0.3-0.6 w-% bulk concentration of parabens, especially in the case

of methyl paraben is in the range between 0.05-0.2 w-% and in the case of propyl paraben is in the range between 0.002-0.02 w-% bulk concentration of sorbic acid is in the range between 0 .05-0.2 w-% and in the case of benzoic acid is in the range between 0. 1 -0.5 w-% bulk concentration of phenols, triclosan, is in the range between 0. 1-0.3 w-% and bulk concentration of chlorhexidine is in the range between 0.01-0.05 w-%.
The less soluble amongst the aggregating substances is a lipid or lipid-like material, especially a polar lipid, whereas the substance which is more soluble in the suspending liquid and which lowers the average elastic energy of the droplet is a surfactant or else has surfactant-like properties and / or is a form of said lipid or lipid-like material which is comparably as soluble as said surfactant or the surfactant-like material.
The lipid or lipid-like material is a lipid or a lipoid from a biological source or a corresponding synthetic lipid or any of its modifications, the lipid preferably belonging to the class of pure phospholipids corresponding to the general formula where R1 and R2 is an aliphatic chain, typically a C10-20 acyl, or -alkyl or partly unsaturated fatty acid residue, in particular, an oleoyl-, palmitoeloyl-, elaidoyl-, linoleyl-, linolenyl-, linolenoyl-, arachidoyl-, vaccinyl-, lauroyl-, myristoyl-, palmitoyl-, or stearoyl chain; and where R3 is hydrogen, 2-trimethylamino-1-ethy 2-amino-1-ethyl, C 1-4-alkyl, C 1 -5-alkyl substituted with carboxy, C2-5-alkyl substituted with hydroxy, C2-5 -alkyl substituted with carboxy and hydroxy, or C2-5 alkyl substituted with carboxy and amino, inositol, sphingosine, or salts of said substances, said lipid comprising also glycerides, isoprenoid lipids, steroids, sterines or sterols, of sulphur- or carbohydrate-containing lipids, or any other bilayer-forming lipids, in particular half-protonated fluid fatty acids, said lipid is selected from the group comprising phosphatidylcholines, phosphatidylethanolamines, phosphatidylglycerols, phosphatidylinositols, phosphatidic acids, phosphatidylserines, sphingomyelins or other sphingophospholipids, glycosphingolipids (including cerebrosides, ceramidepolyhexosides, sulphatides, sphingoplasmalogens), gangliosides and other glycolipids or synthetic lipids, in particular with corresponding sphingosine derivatives, or any other glycolipids, whereby two similar or different chains can be ester-groups-linked to the backbone (as in diacyl and dialkenoyl compound) ol be attached to the backbone with ether bonds, as in dialkyl-lipids.
The surfactant or surfactant-like material is a nonionic, a zwitterionic, an anionic or a cationic surfactant, especially a fatty-acid or -alcohol, an alkyl-trildilmethyl-ammonium salt, an alkylsulphate salt, a monovalent salt of cholate, deoxycholate, glycocholate, glycodeoxycholate, taurodeoxycholate, taurocholate, etc., an acyl- or alkanoyl-dimethyl-aminoxide, esp. a dodecyl- dimethyl-aminoxide, an alkyl- or alkanoyl-N-methylglucamide, N- alkyl-NN- dimethylglycine, 3-(acyldimethylammonio)-alkanesulphonate, N-acyl- sulphobetaine, a polyethylene-glycol-octylphenyl ether, esp. a nonaethylene-glycol-octylphenyl ether, a polyethylene-acyl ether, esp. a nonaethylen-dodecyl ether, a polyethylene-glycol-isoacyl ether, esp. a octaethylene-glycol-isotridecyl ether, polyethylene-acyl ether, esp. octaethylenedodecyl ether, polyethylene- glycol-sorbitane-acyl ester, such as polyethylengiykol-20-monolaurate (Tween 20) or polyethylenglykol-20-sorbitan-monooleate (Tween 80), a polyhydroxyethylene- acyl ether, esp. polyhydroxyethylene- lauryl, -myristoyl, -cetylstearyl, or -oleoyl ether, as in polyhydroxyethylene-4 or 6 or 8 or 10 or 12, etc., -lauryl ether (as in Brij series), or in the corresponding ester, e.g. of polyhydroxyethylen-8-stearate (Myd 45), -laurate or -oleate type, or in. polyethoxylated castor oil 40, a sorbitane- monoalkylate (e.g. in Arlacel or Span), esp. sorbitane-monolaurate, an acyl- or alkanoyl-N-methylgiucamide, esp. in or decanoyl- or dodecanoyl-N- methyIglucamide, an alkyl-sulphate (salt), e.g. in lauryl- or oleoyl-sulphate, sodium deoxycholate, sodium glycodeoxycholate, sodium oleate, sodium taurate, a fatty acid salt, such as sodium elaidate, sodium linoleate, sodium laurate, a lysophospholipid, such as n-octadecylene(=oleoyl)-glycerophosphatidic acid, - phosphorylglycerol, or -phosphorylserine, n-acyl-, e.g. lauryl or oleoyl-glycero- phosphatidic acid,

-phosphorylglycorol, or -phosphorylserine, n-tetradecyl-glycero-phosphatidic acid, -phosphorylglycerol, or - phosphorylserine, a corresponding palmitoeloyP, elaidoyl-, vaccenyl-lysophospholipid or a corresponding short-chain phospholipid, or else a surface-active polypeptide.
The average diameter of the penetrant is preferably 30 to 500 nm, especially 60 to 150 nm and the total dry weight of the droplets is preferably 0.01 to 40%, especially 0.5 to 20%, of the formulation.
The total dry weight of droplets in a formulation is selected to increase the formulation viscosity to maximally 200 mPas, especially up to 8 mPas.
At least one amphiphilic substance and/or at least one edgeactive substance or surfactant, and/or at least one hydrophilic fluid and the agent are mixed, if required separately, to form a solution, the reulsting mixtures or solutions are then combined sbsequently to induce, preferably by action of mechanical energy such as shaking, stirring, vibrations, homogenisation, ultrasonication, shearing, freezing and thawing, or filtration using convenient driving pressure, the formation of penetrants that associate with and/or incorporate the agent. The amphilic substances are dissolved in volatile solvents, such as alcohols, especially ethanol, or in other pharmaceutically acceptable organic solvents, such as ethanol, 1- and 2-propanol, benzyl alcohol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol or glycerol, other pharmaceutically acceptable organic solvents, such as undercooled gas, especially supercritical carbon dioxide, which are then removed, especially by evaporation or dilution, prior to making the final preparation. The formation of the penetrants may be induced by the addition of required substances into a fluid phase, evaporation from a reverse phase, by injection or dialysis, if necessary under the influence of mechnical stress, such as shaking, stirring, in especially high velocity stirring, vibrating, homogenising, ultrasonication, shearing, freezing and thawing, or filtration using convenient, in especially low (1 MPa) or intermediate (up to 10 MPa), driving pressure. The formation of the penetrants may be induced by filtration, the filtering material having prores sizeds between 0.01microm and 0.8 microm, especially between 0.05 microm and 0.15 microm, where several filters may be used sequentially or in parallel. The agents and penetrants are made to associate, at least partly after the formation of the penetrants, e.g. after injecting a solution of the drug in a pharmaceutically acceptable fluid, such as ethanol, 1- and 2-propanol, benzyl alcohol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol or glycerol into the suspending medium and simultaneously with penetrant formation, if required using the drug co-solution and at least some, penetrant ingredients. The penetrants, with which the agent is associated, are prepared immediately before the application of the formulation, if convenient, from a suitable concentrate or a lyophylisate.
Preferred Kit: The kit comprises a device for administering a formulation contained in a bottle or any other packaging vessel.
Preferred Patch: The patch comprises a non-occlusive backing liner and an inner liner, where the backing liner and the inner liner define a reservoir and/or a matrix layer. The non-occlusive backing liner exhibits a mean vapor transmission rate (MVTR) of more than 1000 g/m squared day, preferably of more than 10.000 g/M squared day and has pores of smaller than 100 mn, preferably of smaller than 30 nm. The non-occlusive backing liner comprises a polyurethane membrane, preferably a polyester track-etched porous membrane, more preferably a polycarbonate track-etched porous membrane and most preferably a polyethylene microporous membrane. The inner liner prevents unwanted release of the formulation from the patch during storage and enables rapid skin wetting when contacted with the skin. the inner liner comprises a homogeneous membrane, preferably a polyester track-etched porous membrane or a polycarbonate track- etched. The membranes have a pore density of up to 5%, most preferably of more than 25% and/or a pore size in the range between 20 run and 200 nm, most preferably between 80 nm and 120 nm. The inner liner comprises a hydrophobic mesh-membrane and/or a nonwoven fleece with mesh openings formed by hydrophobic threads. The inner liner comprises a microporous polyethylene membrane having average pore sizes in the range of between 50 nm to 3000 nm, especially of about 1500 nm.
The patch comprises a pressure sensitive adhesive layer, preferably an

adhesive layer comprising polyacylate, polyisobutylene, silicone, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer, polyvinylpyrrolidone or polyethylene oxide hydrogel. The formulation viscosity is up to maximally 200 mPas, especially up to 8 mPas. The patch comprises one or more additional layers comprising desiccant containing layers, matrix layers, foam tape layers and/or protective layers. The patch comprises at least two compartments, which are separated from each other during storage. At least one of the compartments is inside and/or outside the patch. The formulation and/or the individual formulation components and/or the agent and/or the suspension/dispersion of penetrants without the agent are kept during the storage in several, preferably less than 5, especially in 2 separate compartments of the patch which, in case, are combined prior to or during or after the application of the patch. The outer compartment(s) comprise(s) injection systems, which are connected to the reservoir. The compartments are inside the reservoir, which is defined by the backing liner and the inner liner. The compartments are vertically stacked and /or are arranged side-by-side and / or one compartment is included in a second compartment, preferably without being fixed to the second compartment. The compartments are separated from each other by a controllably openable barrier, preferably a membrane and/or by a plug and/or by a compartment-forming lamination. Combining and mixing of the ingredients of the compartments is achieved by direct mechanical action, such as pressing, rubbing, kneading, twisting, tearing and /or indirectly by changing the temperature, osmotic pressure or electrical potential.

L77 ANSWER 2 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2001-010743 [02] WPIX
DNC C2001-002915
TI Skin external composition having whitening activity comprises **ellagic acid** compound and heparin or heparinoid.
DC A96 B04 D21
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 2000247863 A 20000912 (200102)* 11p A61K007-48 <--
ADT JP 2000247863 A JP 1999-49866 19990226
PRAI JP 1999-49866 19990226
IC ICM **A61K007-48**
ICS **A61K007-00; A61K031-00; A61K031-715**
ICI A61K031:365; A61K031-715
AB JP2000247863 A UPAB: 20010110
NOVELTY - Skin external composition comprises an **ellagic acid** compound and/or its salt and at least one heparin selected from heparin, heparinoid and their salts.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Skin external composition comprises an **ellagic acid** compound of formula (I) and/or its salts and at least one heparin comprising heparin, heparinoid or their salts.
R1-R4 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C acyl, polyoxyalkylene of formula (CmH2m-O)n-H or saccharide residue of formula (i);
m = 2 or 3;
n = at least 1.
USE - Useful as whitening cosmetics.
ADVANTAGE - The composition has improved whitening activity especially for skin after acne.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A03-C01; A12-V04C; B04-C02E1; B06-A03; **B14-R01**; D08-B01

L77 ANSWER 3 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-558247 [51] WPIX
DNC C2000-166226
TI Stabilized antioxidant formulation used in skin-care, pharmaceutical and nutritional compositions comprises antioxidant blend and ascorbic acid or its derivatives.
DC B02 B03 D13 D21
IN GHOSAL, S

PA (NATR-N) NATREON INC
CYC 90
PI WO 2000048551 A1 20000824 (200051)* EN 39p A61K006-00 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
US 6124268 A 20000926 (200051) A01N065-00
AU 2000029994 A 20000904 (200103) A61K006-00 <--
ADT WO 2000048551 A1 WO 2000-US4043 20000216; US 6124268 A US 1999-251917 19990217; AU 2000029994 A AU 2000-29994 20000216
FDT AU 2000029994 A Based on WO 200048551
PRAI US 2000-503899 20000215; US 1999-251917 19990217
IC ICM A01N065-00; **A61K006-00**
ICS A01N025-00; A01N025-08; A01N043-08; **A61K007-00**; **A61K009-20**; **A61K031-34**; **A61K047-00**
AB WO 200048551 A UPAB: 20001016
NOVELTY - Stabilized antioxidant formulation comprises:
(a) an antioxidant blend and
(b) ascorbic acid or its derivatives.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Stabilized antioxidant formulation comprises:
(a) an antioxidant blend and
(b) ascorbic acid or its derivatives.
The antioxidant blend (C) comprises (in wt.%): 35-55 gallic/elagic acid derivatives of 2-keto-glucono- delta -lactone, 4-15 2,3-di-O-galloyl-4,6-(S)-hexahydroxydiphenoyl-gluconic acid, 10-20 2,3,4,6-bis-(S)-hexahydroxydiphenoyl-D-glucose, 5-15 3',4',5,7-tetrahydroxyflavone-3-O-rhamnoglucoside and 10-30 tannoids of gallic/**ellagic acid**, 0-5 gallic acid (0-5) and 0-5 **ellagic acid**.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the following:
(1) production of (C) by extracting finely pulped Emblica officinalis fruit with a dilute aqueous or alcoholic-water salt solution at 70 plus or minus 5 deg. C to form an extract-containing solution, filtering and drying to form a powder and
(2) an antioxidant blend (C).
ACTIVITY - Antioxidant.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - The antioxidant formulations are used in skin-care, pharmaceutical and nutritional compositions (claimed). They are used particularly to protect skin against the damaging effects of the sun.
ADVANTAGE - The formulations provide natural antioxidant compositions or blends with enriched antioxidant and free radical captodative properties. They are more stable over extended periods of storage than ascorbic acid. The antioxidant constituents have improved stability in aqueous environments compared with ascorbic acid and magnesium ascorbyl phosphate. The formulations also contain low-to-medium molecular weight tannoids, which improve their resultant antioxidant properties.
A phase comprising (in % w/w) 0.55 carbomer was dispersed in a phase comprising (in % w/w) 2.5 glycerine, 3.00 propylene glycol, 0.70 propylene glycol and optionally diazolidinyl urea and methyl paraben and 43.55 water. A phase comprising (in % w/w) 0.80 triethanolamine and 14.00 water was added and the mixture stirred. A phase comprising (in % w/w) 20.00 water, 1.00 CAPROS (RTM; antioxidant formulation) and 1.00 vitamin C was added and the mixture stirred until homogeneous.
The antioxidant activity remained after 7 months storage at room temperature, whereas a gel product without CAPROS lost its activity within 1 month.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B04-A10; B06-A01; B06-A03; B14-E11; **B14-N17**; **B14-R05**; D03-H01T; **D08-B09A**
TECH UPTX: 20001016

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred formulation: The weight ratio of (a) to (b) is 10:1-1:10 (preferably 4:1-1:4, especially 1:3). The dilute aqueous salt solution is a 0.1-5% solution of sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride or magnesium chloride.
Preferred process: Drying is effected by spray or vacuum drying. The yield of (C) is 1-5 wt.% of the pulp.

L77 ANSWER 4 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-482684 [42] WPIX
DNC C2000-145220
TI Inducing endogenous heat shock protein (HSP) 32 production using procyanidol oligomer or caffeic acid ester, useful for protecting skin against damage by ultraviolet radiation.
DC B05 D21 D22
IN BONTE, F; MOREAU, M; NIZARD, C
PA (DIOR) PARFUMS DIOR SA CHRISTIAN
CYC 20
PI WO 2000040215 A1 20000713 (200042)* FR 19p A61K007-42 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: JP US
FR 2787996 A1 20000707 (200042) A61K007-42 <--
ADT WO 2000040215 A1 WO 1999-FR3310 19991229; FR 2787996 A1 FR 1998-16641 19981230
PRAI FR 1998-16641 19981230
IC ICM **A61K007-42**
ICS **A61K007-48**
AB WO 200040215 A UPAB: 20000905
NOVELTY - The use of at least one compound (I), selected from procyanidol oligomers (PCO), caffeic acid esters and their derivatives, for the preparation of a composition for activating endogenous synthesis of heat shock protein (HSP) 32, or a functional peptide fraction, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for a cosmetic or dermatological compositions containing:
(a) at least one compound which activates endogenous synthesis of HSP 32;
(b) one or more of forskolin (or Plecthantrus barbatus extracts containing it), tyrosine and its derivatives excluding 3-hydroxy-L-tyrosine (L-DOPA) (especially malyl-tyrosine), **ellagic acid** (or its derivatives or extracts containing it), extracts of Centella asiatica, Potentilla erecta, Eriobotrya japonica or Azadiracta indica, soya or lucerne saponins (e.g. soya sapogenols), isoflavones (especially formononetin, daidzein and/or genistein), vitamin C or its derivatives (especially vitamin C magnesium phosphate), tocopherol or its esters (especially tocopherol gentisate or phosphate), 18 beta -glycyrrhetinic acid, and curcuminoids (especially curcumin); and
(c) an excipient.
ACTIVITY - Dermatological.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Endogenous HSP 32 production activator; fibroblast protectant. In tests involving UV-A irradiation of fibroblast cell cultures, the expression of HSP 32 (designated 100 % without irradiation and in the absence of procyanidol oligomer (PCO)) was 131 % after irradiation without PCO and 204 % after irradiation in presence of 50 micro g/ml of PCO.
USE - (I) protects fibroblasts (i.e. the cells which give skin its tone) (claimed), and is useful in topically administered cosmetic or medicament compositions for protecting the skin or exoskeleton against the harmful effects of radiation, especially for preventing sunburn, solar allergies or solar elastosis and for inhibiting ultraviolet (UV)-induced aging (specifically wrinkling) of the skin (claimed). HSP 32 is useful as fibroblast protecting agent in cosmetics.
ADVANTAGE - The use of (I) complements the effect of ultraviolet (UV) filters.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B04-N02; B06-A01; B06-A03; B09-B; B10-B02E; B10-E02;

B14-N17; B14-R05; D08-B09A; D09-E
TECH UPTX: 20000905
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: Procyanidol oligomer (PCO) is obtained from grape pips or green tea. The PCO derivative is crosslinked PCO. The caffeic acid derivative is oraposide. (I) is used in combination with UV-A and/or UV-B filters, other light-protective agents, sunscreens, sun filters and free radical scavengers.

L77 ANSWER 5 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-415762 [36] WPIX
DNC C2000-126442
TI Fairness cream for skin - comprises plant extract selected from L-ascorbic acid, hydroquinone derivative, **ellagic acid** and placental extract, and whitening agent.
DC D21 E19
PA (KAOS) KAO CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 2000143479 A 20000523 (200036)* 2p A61K007-48 <--
ADT JP 2000143479 A JP 1998-314368 19981105
PRAI JP 1998-314368 19981105
IC ICM **A61K007-48**
ICS **A61K007-00**
AB JP2000143479 A UPAB: 20000801
NOVELTY - The fairness cream comprises a plant extract and whitening agent. The plant extract is selected from L-ascorbic acid, its derivative, hydroquinone derivative, placental extract and/or **ellagic acid** and the whitening agent is rose fruit extract.
USE - For skin.
ADVANTAGE - The cream effect has excellent whitening effect and prevents formation of blotches or flakes on the skin due to suntan.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: **D08-B09**; E06-A03; E07-A02B; E10-A06B

L77 ANSWER 6 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-284989 [25] WPIX
DNN N2000-214617 DNC C2000-086038
TI Gel sheet for cosmetics comprises a sheet like substrate having a laminate thereon a hydrous sheet.
DC A14 A25 A96 B05 D21 E19 P73
IN KAWASKI, T; KONNO, M; NAKAGAWA, T; UJIIE, T
PA (NITL) NITTO DENKO CORP
CYC 26
PI EP 993936 A2 20000419 (200025)* EN 11p B32B007-02
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
JP 2000119128 A 20000425 (200031) 6p A61K007-00 <--
JP 2000119129 A 20000425 (200031) 5p A61K007-00 <--
ADT EP 993936 A2 EP 1999-119964 19991012; JP 2000119128 A JP 1998-291080 19981013; JP 2000119129 A JP 1998-291081 19981013
PRAI JP 1998-291081 19981013; JP 1998-291080 19981013
IC ICM B32B007-02
ICS **A61K007-48**
AB EP 993936 A UPAB: 20000524
NOVELTY - Gel sheet for cosmetics comprises a sheet like substrate having a laminate thereon a hydrous sheet. The substrate comprises a gel non-impregnating layer and a gel impregnating layer. The hydrous gel layer is provided on the gel-impregnating layer.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for a method for producing a gel sheet for cosmetics comprising:
(a) mixing and stirring a solution or suspension of a carboxyvinyl polymer with a polyvalent metal salt and forming a hydrous gel layer in the form of a thin film using a coater; and
(b) winding the resulting film into a roll and heating the roll for

aging.
USE - For cosmetics e.g. a pack agent to be applied to faces.
ADVANTAGE - The gel sheet is a thin film which is excellent in giving a good feeling upon application and has an increased interlocking with a substrate and does not cause strike through. It is transparent and unattractive upon application to the skin.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A04-A03; A04-F04; A10-E21B; A11-B05; A12-V04C; B04-C03; **B14-R01**; **D08-B**; D08-B10; E34-C02
TECH UPTX: 20000524
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - TEXTILES AND PAPER - Preferred Sheet: The hydrous gel layer is in the form of a thin film. The non-impregnating layer is a transparent film, preferably perforated, polyurethane film. The gel impregnating layer is a fiber layer or a hydrophilic film, preferably a woven fabric, unwoven fabric or paper. The gel impregnating layer contains a carboxyvinyl polymer and is crosslinked with a polyvalent metal salt. The sheet-like substrate contains a whitening component which is at least one substance selected from vitamin C or derivatives, vitamin E nicotinate, hydroquinone, **ellagic acid**, albumin and galenical extracts.
Preferred Method: The method further comprises forming the hydrous gel layer on a separator, applying a substrate onto the hydrous gel layer thus formed to form a composite and winding the composite into a roll or forming the hydrous gel layer on the substrate, applying a separator onto the hydrous gel layer formed to form a composite, and winding the composite into a roll. The substrate comprises a gel non-impregnating layer and a gel impregnating layer, where the hydrous gel layer is laminated on the gel impregnating layer. The method can further comprise punching the substrate and/or hydrous gel layer to have a predetermined shape before being wound into a roll.

L77 ANSWER 7 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-217918 [19] WPIX
DNC C2000-066600
TI Skin formulation for e.g. fairness creams - has hydrolysis product of rice extract, kojic acid, arbutin, ascorbic acid, **ellagic acid**, resorcinol derivative.
DC B04 B05 D21
PA (TENO-N) TECH NOBLE KK
CYC 1
PI JP 2000044460 A 20000215 (200019)* 9p A61K007-48 <--
ADT JP 2000044460 A JP 1998-249022 19980729
PRAI JP 1998-249022 19980729
IC ICM **A61K007-48**
ICS **A61K007-00**; **A61K035-78**
AB JP2000044460 A UPAB: 20000419
NOVELTY - A skin formulation for external application is a blend of two or more skin whitening agents. The skin whitening agent is hydrolysis product of rice extract, kojic acid and its derivative, arbutin, ascorbic acid and its derivative, **ellagic acid**, resorcinol derivative, placenta extract, mulberry bark extract or saxifraga extract.
USE - For fairness creams or lotions, anti-ageing creams or lotions and sunscreen lotions.
ADVANTAGE - The skin formulation does not produce skin irritation. The formulation maintains skin in a youthful and healthy state.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B04-A10; B04-B04L; B06-A03; B07-A02B; B07-A03; B10-E02; **B14-N17**; **B14-R01**; **B14-R05**; B14-S08; **D08-B**

L77 ANSWER 8 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-217917 [19] WPIX

DNC C2000-066599
TI Skin topical preparation - useful as cosmetics, medicines and quasi-drug involves mixing of hydrolysate of rice bran extract with skin whitening agent.
DC B04 D16 D21
PA (TENO-N) TECH NOBLE KK
CYC 1
PI JP 2000044459 A 20000215 (200019)* 10p A61K007-48 <--
ADT JP 2000044459 A JP 1998-249021 19980729
PRAI JP 1998-249021 19980729
IC ICM **A61K007-48**
ICS **A61K007-00; A61K035-78**
AB JP2000044459 A UPAB: 20000426
NOVELTY - Preparation of a skin topical preparation involves mixing a hydrolysate of rice bran extract with skin whitening agent such as kojic acid and its derivative, arbutin, ascorbic acid and its derivative, **ellagic acid**, resorcinol derivative, placentas extract, mulberry bark extract or saxifraga extract.
USE - The preparation is used as a cosmetic, quasi-drug and medicine in the form of cream, milky lotion, lotion, ointment, pack and poultice depending on applications.
ADVANTAGE - Skin topical preparation is effective in preventing pigmentation of the skin and improving skin of a blotches, flakes etc. Provides safety when used as there is no side effects such as irritation. Skin topical preparation was tested in colored guinea pig (8 week old) using pigmentation suppression test. Skin topical preparation was applied to one part of shaved region of colored guinea pig (shaved region was divided into four partition) and the remaining three partition were treated as controls. UV-B was irradiated and the pigmentation state of an irradiation site was observed. Restriction in pigmentation was observed.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-C; B04-A10G; B04-A10H; B04-B04M; B07-A02B; B12-M02B; B12-M02C; **B14-N17**; **B14-R01**; D05-A02; D05-B

L77 ANSWER 9 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-156622 [14] WPIX
DNC C2000-048738
TI Cosmetics for improving fairness of skin - comprises one or more of L-ascorbic acid, placenta extract, kojic acid, **ellagic acid**, and 4-n-butyl resorcinol.
DC B05 D21 E19
PA (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 2000016917 A 20000118 (200014)* 2p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 2000016917 A JP 1998-201242 19980701
PRAI JP 1998-201242 19980701
IC ICM **A61K007-00**
ICS **A61K007-48**
AB JP2000016917 A UPAB: 20000323
NOVELTY - One or more kinds chosen out of the group consists of L-ascorbate and its derivatives, placenta extract, kojic acid and its derivatives, **ellagic acid**, and 4-n-butyl resorcinol.
USE - As a cosmetic to increase fairness of skin.
ADVANTAGE - The cosmetic is safe to use.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B04-B04H; B06-A03; B07-A03; B10-E02; **B14-R01**; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03; E07-A02B; E07-A02J; E10-E02D5

L77 ANSWER 10 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-085005 [07] WPIX
DNC C2000-023584
TI Treating rosacea or associated flushing and/or blushing.

DC A96 B05 D21
IN PTCHELINTSEV, D
PA (AVON) AVON PROD INC
CYC 1
PI US 5972993 A 19991026 (200007)* 11p A61K006-00 <--
ADT US 5972993 A US 1998-45087 19980320
PRAI US 1998-45087 19980320
IC ICM **A61K006-00**
ICS **A61K007-00**
AB US 5972993 A UPAB: 20000209
NOVELTY - A novel treatment for rosacea or associated flushing and/or blushing comprises topical application of a composition comprising:
(i) an antioxidant (I), a sulfur-containing compound, and/or polyene compound having conjugated systems of double bonds; and
(ii) an antioxidant comprising bioflavone.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating rosacea or associated flushing and/or blushing comprises topical application of a composition comprising:
(i) an antioxidant (I) comprising a phenolic compound containing at least one OH group connected to a benzene ring, a sulfur-containing compound containing at least one thiol or disulfide group, and/or polyene compound having conjugated systems of double bonds; and
(ii) an antioxidant comprising bioflavone.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) a composition for treatment of rosacea or associated flushing and/or blushing comprising 2 weight % (I) comprising a mixture of:
(i) tocopherols, vitamin E succinate 1000 polyethylene glycol (PEG), gamma -oryzanol, lipoic acid, hesperetin, naringenin, silybin and acid; or
(ii) tocopherol acetate, vitamin E succinate 1000 PEG, gamma -oryzanol, carnosic acid, butylated hydroxytoluene, propyl gallate, silybin, chlorogenic acid, glabridin and citrus bioflavonoid complex, and 98 weight % vehicle;
(2) a method for treatment of rosacea or associated flushing and/or blushing comprising topical administration of a composition comprising:
(a) an antioxidant comprising a mixture of at least two different compounds selected from phenolic compounds which contain at least one OH group connected directly to a benzene ring, sulfur containing compounds which contain at least one -SH group or at least one disulfide group and polyene compounds which have conjugated ring systems of double bonds, and a vehicle; and
(b) an antioxidant comprising bioflavonoids of flavone, isoflavone or flavanol, citrus bioflavonoid complexes, ascorbic acid or its derivatives or cycloartenyl ferrulate.
ACTIVITY - Dermal; Antioxidants
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Free Radical Scavengers;
USE - The method is useful for treatment of skin conditions such as rosacea and sensitive skin that manifest a tendency towards flushing and blushing.
ADVANTAGE - The method is less expensive, less irritating and uses ingredients derived form commonly available natural extracts.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flushing/blushing response of the side of the face exhibiting less erythema after 4 and 8 weeks treatment with a composition comprising 1.0 % mixed tocopherols, 0.5 % Vitamin E succinate 1000 PEG, 0.2 % gamma -oryzanol, 0.1 % lipoic acid, 0.1 % hesperetin, 0.1 % naringenin, 0.1 % silybin, 0.01 % chlorogenic acid and 97.89 % vehicle.
Dwg.1/4
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; B01-D02; B03-F; B03-H; B04-C01A; B06-A01; B06-A02; B06-A03; B07-B03; B10-A04; B10-B02D; B10-C03; B10-E02; B10-E03; B10-J02; **B14-N17**; B14-S08; **D08-B09A**
TECH UPTX: 20000209
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises 0.001 - 99 (preferably 0.001 - 50; especially 0.001 - 20; particularly 2 - 20) weight % (I) and a vehicle, preferably a lotion, gel cream or emulsion. The composition preferably further

comprises an emollient, humectant and/or anti-inflammatory derivative. Where two antioxidants are used one is preferably lipophilic and one is hydrophilic.
Preferred Compounds: (I) comprises chlorogenic acid, caffeoylquinic acid, cinnamoylquinic acid, glabridin, carnosic acid, naringin, hesperetin, hesperedin, quercitin, rutin, **ellagic acid**, tocopherols, tocopherol derivatives, vitamin E succinate 1000 PEG, propyl gallate, sylibin, gamma-oryzanol, caffeic acid, glutathione, cysteine, N-acetyl cysteine, alpha-lipoic acid, dihydrolipoic acid, thiolactic acid, carotenoids, beta-carotene, lutein, lycopene and/or sorbic acid. The antioxidant is a phenolic compound, sulfur containing compound or a polyene.

L77 ANSWER 11 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-033437 [03] WPIX
DNC C2000-008353
TI Topical bleaching agent for skin whitening application - contains ascorbic acid and its derivatives, placenta extract hydroquinone b-D-glucose, kojic acid, tranexamic acid, or **ellagic acid** and iodide extract.
DC B05 D21 E19
PA (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 11302125 A 19991102 (200003)* 2p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 11302125 A JP 1998-131152 19980424
PRAI JP 1998-131152 19980424
IC ICM **A61K007-00**
ICS **A61K007-48**
AB JP 11302125 A UPAB: 20000128
NOVELTY - One or more kinds of substances such as ascorbic acid and its derivative, placenta extract hydroquinone beta -D- glucose, kojic acid, tranexamic acid or **ellagic acid** is contained in the skin whitening cosmetics. The cosmetic further contains iodide extract.
USE - For whitening of skin.
ADVANTAGE - Skin whitening cosmetics which suppresses melanin formation has improved skin whitening effect.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B04-B04H; B06-A03; B07-A03; B10-A07; B10-B02E; **B14-R01**; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03; E07-A02B; E07-A02H; E07-A03C; E10-B02E; E31-B03C

L77 ANSWER 12 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-018662 [02] WPIX
DNC C2000-004252
TI Skin-whitening composition containing **ellagic acid** derivatives, triterpenes, retinolic acid derivatives, sphingoid derivatives and sulindac.
DC B02 B05 D21 E13 E19
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 11292752 A 19991026 (200002)* 14p A61K007-48 <--
ADT JP 11292752 A JP 1998-117810 19980413
PRAI JP 1998-117810 19980413
IC ICM **A61K007-48**
ICS **A61K007-00; A61K007-50**
AB JP 11292752 A UPAB: 20000118
Skin-whitening composition contains one or more **ellagic acid** derivatives of formula (I) and their salts, and triterpene derivatives, retinolic acid derivatives, sphingoid type compounds and/or sulindac. R1-R4 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C acyl, (poly)oxyalkylene of formula (i) or a sugar residue of formula (ii); [(CH2)mO]n (i); m = 2-3; n = at least 1; and R5 = H, OH or 1-8C alkoxy.
USE - The compositions are used for skin-whitening and are used in cosmetic creams, emulsions, lotions, packs, powders, lipsticks,

under-makeup, foundations, suncare products, bathing agents, body shampoos, soaps, cleansing foams, ointments, sheet agents and aerosol agents.

ADVANTAGE - The compositions exhibit the full and synergistic whitening effects of (I), while having high stability.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B03-A; B04-C03B; B06-A03; B07-A02B; B10-A10; B10-J02; **B14-N17** ; **B14-R01**; **D08-B09A**; E05-G09D; E06-A03; E07-A02H; E10-A07

L77 ANSWER 13 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-566409 [48] WPIX
DNC C1999-165564
TI Skin ointment for pigmentation or freckles to suppress formation of melanin - contains extract of achillea milefolium and at least one from e.g. L-ascorbic acid, kojic acid, azelaic acid, glucosamine,tranexamic acid, **ellagic acid**.
DC D21 E19
PA (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 11246339 A 19990914 (199948)* 10p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 11246339 A JP 1998-71321 19980305
PRAI JP 1998-71321 19980305
IC ICM **A61K007-00**
AB JP 11246339 A UPAB: 19991122
NOVELTY - The ointment contains at least one of L-ascorbic acid and its derivatives, a placenta extract, kojic acid and its derivative, azelaic acid and its derivative, glucosamine and its derivative, glycoside of hydroquinone and its derivative, tranexamic acid and its derivative, an **ellagic acid** and its derivative, a resorcinol derivative and the extract of achillea milefolium are also added.

USE - For pigmentation, liver spot, freckle chloasma, hormone abnormality, irritation due to ultraviolet rays etc.

ADVANTAGE - The skin ointment suppresses the formation of melanin, effective in prevention and improvement of pigmentation.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: **D08-B09A**; E06-A03; E07-A02B; E07-A02H; E07-A03C; E10-A07; E10-B02E; E10-C02D2; E10-E02D5

L77 ANSWER 14 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-283448 [24] WPIX
DNC C1999-083689
TI Skin external agent - contains L-ascorbic acid, placenta extract, kojic acid, azelaic acid, glucosamine, hydroquinone glycoside, tranexamic acid and/or **ellagic**.
DC B05 D21
PA (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 11092326 A 19990406 (199924)* 10p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 11092326 A JP 1997-275262 19970922
PRAI JP 1997-275262 19970922
IC ICM **A61K007-00**
ICS **A61K007-48**; **A61K031-19**; **A61K031-34**; **A61K031-35**; **A61K031-375**; **A61K031-70**; **A61K035-50**
AB JP 11092326 A UPAB: 19990624
Skin external agent contains glutathione and one or more of L-ascorbic acid and its derivatives, placenta extract, kojic acid or its derivatives, azelaic acid or its derivatives, glucosamine or its derivatives, hydroquinone glycoside or its derivatives, tranexamic acid or its derivatives and **ellagic acid**.

USE - The agent is useful for treatment of spots and nevi.

ADVANTAGE - The agent has an improved whitening effect and high safety.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-A10; B04-C03; B07-A02B; B10-B02D; **D08-B09A**

L77 ANSWER 15 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-246826 [21] WPIX
DNC C1999-072254
TI Cosmetic and dermatological use of **ellagic acid** - e.g. for improving skin cohesion, increasing collagen VII levels, combating ageing or improving hair condition.
DC A96 B02 D21
IN BONTE, F; SAUNOIS, A
PA (LVMH-N) LVMH RECH GRP INTERET ECONOMIQUE; (LVMH-N) LVMH RECH
CYC 21
PI FR 2768927 A1 19990402 (199921)* 21p A61K031-37 <--
WO 9916415 A1 19990408 (199921) FR A61K007-48 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: JP US
EP 1021161 A1 20000726 (200037) FR A61K007-48 <--
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
ADT FR 2768927 A1 FR 1997-12227 19971001; WO 9916415 A1 WO 1998-FR2098 19981001; EP 1021161 A1 EP 1998-946538 19981001, WO 1998-FR2098 19981001
FDT EP 1021161 A1 Based on WO 9916415
PRAI FR 1997-12227 19971001
IC ICM **A61K007-48; A61K031-37**
ICS **A61K007-06**
AB FR 2768927 A UPAB: 19990616
The following uses of a compound (I) selected from **ellagic acid** and its salts, metal complexes, mono- or polyether derivatives and mono- or polyacylated derivatives are claimed: (1) as a cosmetic agent (incorporated in a composition with a carrier) for (i) enhancing the cohesion between the dermis and epidermis (by strengthening the dermo-epidermal junction) or (ii) increasing collagen VII levels; or (2) for preparing a pharmaceutical (especially dermatological) composition for (i) treating disorders associated with a deficiency in the cohesion between the dermis and epidermis, especially conditions associated with weakening of the dermo-epidermal junction or (ii) treating disorders or symptoms associated with collagen VII deficiency. Also claimed is a cosmetic treatment method intended to enhance the cohesion between the dermis and epidermis (especially by strengthening the dermo-epidermal junction), to refirm the skin, to prevent or retard the appearance of signs of skin ageing, to retard the appearance of wrinkles or reduce their depth and/or to improve hair condition, involving delivering (I), optionally contained in a cosmetic composition containing an excipient.
USE - For cosmetic purposes as above, especially where the skin ageing is the result of solar radiation; or for treating bullous epidermolysis or improving skin condition during and after wound healing.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V04C; B10-C04E; **B14-N17B; B14-R01; B14-R02**; D08-B03; **D08-B09A**; D09-E

L77 ANSWER 16 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-343193 [30] WPIX
DNC C1998-105754
TI External dermatological composition for whitening skin - comprises **ellagic acid** and hydroxy-tri carboxylic acid derivatives.
DC B03 B05 D21 E13 E17
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 10130136 A 19980519 (199830)* 8p A61K007-48 <--

ADT JP 10130136 A JP 1996-307387 19961101
PRAI JP 1996-307387 19961101
IC ICM **A61K007-48**
ICS **A61K007-00**
AB JP 10130136 A UPAB: 19980730
External dermatological composition comprises: (A) at least one **ellagic acid** derivatives of formula (I) and their alkali metal salts; and (B) at least one hydroxytricarboxylic acid of formulae (II) or (III), their salts, esters or intramolecular esters. R1-R4 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C acyl, -(CmH2mO)nH or saccharide residue of formula (i); m = 2 or 3; n at least 1; R5 = H, OH or 1-8C alkoxy; R = 1-23C alkyl; p = 1-10; X1-X3 = H, alkali metal ion, ammonium ion, alkanolamine ion or 1-22C alkyl or alkenyl.
USE - This composition is used for whitening the skin.
ADVANTAGE - This composition is highly safe and stable. Whitening effects are enhanced by the combined use of (A) and (B).
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B04-C03C; B06-A03; B07-A02; B07-A03; B10-C02; B10-C04D; B10-E04D; **B14-R01**; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03; E07-A02H; E07-A03C; E10-C02; E10-C04D; E10-E04K

L77 ANSWER 17 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-163649 [15] WPIX
DNC C1998-052815
TI Medicinal skin treatment composition - contains at least one hydroquinone glycoside and at least one **ellagic acid** derivative.
DC B02 B05 D21 E13 E14
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 10029913 A 19980203 (199815)* 7p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 10029913 A JP 1996-205406 19960716
PRAI JP 1996-205406 19960716
IC ICM **A61K007-00**
ICS **A61K007-40**; **A61K007-48**
AB JP 10029913 A UPAB: 19980410
Skin treatment composition contains at least one hydroquinone glycoside of formula (I) and at least one **ellagic acid** derivative of formula (II) or its alkali metal salt. R= residue of pentose, hexose, amino sugar or uronic acid or their methylated products. R1-R4= H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C acyl, polyoxyalkylene group of formula -(CmH2mO)nH or sugar residue of formula (i); m= 2 or 3 and n at least 1; R5= H, hydroxyl or 1-8C alkoxy.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B06-A03; B10-A06; **B14-R01**; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03; E10-A07

L77 ANSWER 18 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-160553 [15] WPIX
DNC C1998-051841
TI Composition, useful for treatment of cosmetic skin problems e.g. skin pigmentation - comprises finely divided particles of **ellagic acid** or its alkali metal salts, and does not have toxicity problems.
DC A25 A96 D21 E12 E13
IN EGAWA, M; MARUI, Y
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 4
PI DE 19730408 A1 19980305 (199815)* 17p A61K007-48 <--
JP 10081618 A 19980331 (199823) 11p A61K007-48 <--
KR 98008212 A 19980430 (199914) A61K007-42 <--
US 6066312 A 20000523 (200032) A61K007-48 <--
ADT DE 19730408 A1 DE 1997-19730408 19970716; JP 10081618 A JP 1997-194956

19970704; KR 98008212 A KR 1997-33232 19970716; US 6066312 A US 1997-893648 19970711
PRAI JP 1996-205405 19960716
IC ICM **A61K007-42; A61K007-48**
ICS **A61K007-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-40;** C07H017-04
AB DE 19730408 A UPAB: 19980410
A composition (III) comprises finely divided particles of compounds of formula (I) or its alkali metal salts, where R1-R4 = 1-20C alkyl or acyl; polyoxyalkylene of formula ((CH2)mO)n or a sugar residue of formula (II); R5 = H, OH or 1-8C alkoxy; m = 2-3; and n = >1, where the mean particle size is 50 mu m and not less than 70% have a size of <70 mu m.
The preparation preferably contains **ellagic acid** derivatives with a mean particle size of not more than 10 mu m with not less than 70% with a particle size of <30 mu m.
USE - (III) is useful for the treatment of cosmetic skin problems, e.g. skin pigmentation.
ADVANTAGE - (III) does not show the toxicity problems associated with other skin brighteners like hydroquinone.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V04C; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03

L77 ANSWER 19 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-453915 [42] WPIX
DNC C1997-144872
TI External composition for whitening skin - comprises **ellagic acid** and glycolic, lactic and/or malic acid.
DC A96 B05 D21 E19
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 09208421 A 19970812 (199742)* 10p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 09208421 A JP 1996-34290 19960129
PRAI JP 1996-34290 19960129
IC ICM **A61K007-00**
ICS **A61K031-365; A61K031-70; A61K047-12;** C07D491-06; C07H017-04
AB JP 09208421 A UPAB: 19971021
External compositions for the skin comprises: (A) at least one **ellagic acid** derivative of formula (I) or one of its alkali metal salts; and (B) at least one compound selected from glycolic acid, lactic acid, malic acid and their salts. R1-R4 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C acyl, poly(oxyalkylene) of formula: -(CmH2mO)n-H or sugar residue of formula (ii); m = 2 or 3; n at most 1; R5 = H, OH or 1-8C alkoxy.
USE - The composition is useful as a medicine or cosmetic for whitening.
ADVANTAGE - The composition enhances the percutaneous absorption of **ellagic acid**.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V04C; B06-A03; B10-C02; B10-C04D; B10-E04C; B10-E04D; **B14-N17; B14-R01; D08-B09A**; E06-A03; E07-A02H; E10-C04D4

L77 ANSWER 20 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-444040 [41] WPIX
DNC C1997-141817
TI Whitening agent for external use having antiinflammatory effect - comprises **ellagic acid** and 7,2'-di hydroxy-4'-methoxy-iso-flavane (vestitol), useful for facial and body care.
DC B02 D21 E13
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 09202711 A 19970805 (199741)* 1p A61K007-00 <--

ADT JP 09202711 A JP 1996-30077 19960124
PRAI JP 1996-30077 19960124
IC ICM **A61K007-00**
ICS **A61K007-48**
ICA C07D311-58; C07D493-06; C07H017-04
AB JP 09202711 A UPAB: 19971013
Whitening agent comprises **ellagic acid** compound of formula (I) or their salts and 7,2'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxyisoflavane (vestitol) of formula (II) as active ingredients. R1-R4 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C alkoxy, 2-3C poly(oxyalkylene) residue or a sugar residue of formula (a); and R5 = H, OH or 1-8C alkoxy.
USE - The agent is especially useful for facial and body care.
ADVANTAGE - The agent has an excellent whitening effect and an antiinflammatory effect.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B06-A01; B06-A03; B14-C03; B14-K01; **D08-B09A**; E06-A01; E10-H04C4

L77 ANSWER 21 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1994-313596 [39] WPIX
DNC C1994-142746
TI Poly phenol-contg. compsn., having no colouration and discolouration on storage - includes cpd. having 2 or more alcoholic hydroxyl gps. e.g. ethylene glycol, useful for (quasi-)drugs, cosmetics, etc..
DC B05 D13 D21 E14
PA (KANE) KANEBO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 06239716 A 19940830 (199439)* 9p A61K007-00 <--
JP 2744572 B2 19980428 (199822) 6p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 06239716 A JP 1993-53018 19930217; JP 2744572 B2 JP 1993-53018 19930217
FDT JP 2744572 B2 Previous Publ. JP 06239716
PRAI JP 1993-53018 19930217
IC **A61K007-075; A61K007-48; A61K047-10**; C07C037-88; C07C039-10
AB JP 06239716 A UPAB: 19941122
Polyphenol-contg. compsn. contains a polyphenol cpd(s). having three or more phenolic hydroxyl gps. and a cpd(s). having two or more alcoholic hydroxyl gps. Pref. compsn. contains an organic reducing agent(s).
Suitable polyphenol cpds. include gallic acid and its propyl, isoamyl, octyl and dodecyl ester, pyrogallol, fluoro-glycine, catechin, epicatechin, gallo-catechin, catechin gallate, epicatechin gallate, epigallocatechin gallate, epigallocatechin, proanthocyanidin, flavones, **ellagic acid**, penta-O-galloyl glycol, tannic acid, gallotannin (tannin from the extract of peonies) etc. Suitable cpds. having two or more alcoholic hydroxyl gps. include ethylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, glycerol, inositol, diethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyglycerol, sorbitol, maltitol, mannitol, glucose, galactose, sucrose, maltose, glucamine, etc.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Compsn. has high time-lapse stability, without adverse effects upon the effects of polyphenol cpds. It does not colour or discolour for e.g. 50 days or longer. Compsn. is useful for cosmetics, quasi-drugs, drugs, bathing agents and food.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B04-C03B; B10-A07; B10-E02; **B14-R01**; D03-A; **D08-B09** ; D08-B10; E06-A01; E07-A02H; E10-A07; E10-B02D6; E10-E02D; E10-E02D3

L77 ANSWER 22 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1993-365120 [46] WPIX
DNC C1993-161812
TI Externally used skin reagent having high stability and skin lightening effect - contg. unsatd. fatty acids and poly phenol(s) having tyrosinase activity inhibition.

DC B05 D21 E19
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 05271046 A 19931019 (199346)* 5p A61K007-48 <--
ADT JP 05271046 A JP 1992-98616 19920326
PRAI JP 1992-98616 19920326
IC ICM **A61K007-48**
AB JP 05271046 A UPAB: 19940103
Reagent contains (A) at least one of 18-22C unsatd. fatty acids having at least two unsatd. bonds and their derivs. and (B) one or a mixt. of polyphenols having tyrosinase activity inhibition. Polyphenol is pref. one or a mixt. of **ellagic acid** cpds. and their alklai
metal salts.
USE - Reagent has improved stability and good skin lightening effect.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B06-A03; B10-C04E; **B12-A07**; B12-G01B1; B12-M06;
D08-B09A; E10-C04H

L77 ANSWER 23 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1992-251437 [31] WPIX
DNC C1992-112180
TI Oak apple extracts have anti-radical properties - absorb UV light with two maxima, one in the UVB, and are useful in cosmetics to protect against sunlight and ageing of the skin.
DC D21
IN DUVNJAK, P; FABRE, B; FONTANEL, D; POTIER, A
PA (SYNO) SYNTHELABO
CYC 17
PI EP 496173 A1 19920729 (199231)* FR 9p A61K007-48 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
FR 2671723 A1 19920724 (199238) 13p A61K007-42 <--
CA 2059751 A 19920723 (199241) FR C07D493-06
HU 60129 T 19920828 (199241) A61K007-48 <--
JP 04295429 A 19921020 (199248) 6p A61K035-78 <--
EP 496173 B1 19940302 (199409) FR 9p A61K007-48 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 69101310 E 19940407 (199415) A61K007-48 <--
ADT EP 496173 A1 EP 1991-400899 19910403; FR 2671723 A1 FR 1991-696 19910122; CA 2059751 A CA 1992-2059751 19920121; HU 60129 T HU 1992-193 19920121; JP 04295429 A JP 1992-8439 19920121; EP 496173 B1 EP 1991-400899 19910403; DE 69101310 E DE 1991-601310 19910403, EP 1991-400899 19910403
FDT DE 69101310 E Based on EP 496173
PRAI FR 1991-696 19910122
REP 4.Jnl.Ref; 8.Jnl.Ref; JP 61246109
IC ICM **A61K007-48; A61K035-78**
ICS **A61K007-42**
AB EP 496173 A UPAB: 19931006
Alep nut (oak-apple (Quercus infectoria Oliv.) induced by Cynips Gallae tinctoria Oliv.) extract, contg. **ellagic acid** and
gallic acid (1.5-7wt.%) and hydrolysable tannins (65-85wt.% w.r.t. the dry extract) is claimed. Prepn. of the extract from the Alep nut using a solvent, e.g., water, acetone, 1-4C alkanol, propylene glycol or a mixt. of these, pref. 1-4C alkanol/water or acetone/water at 96/4-30/70 by vol., or propylene glycol/water at 100/10-40/60 by vol., is claimed. The extn. is static or by agitation; the solvent is used at 4-20 times the wt. of nut. A cosmetic compsn. contg. the Alep nut extract is claimed. The compsn. has anti-radical and UVB filter activity.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The Alep nut extracts are useful in cosmetics, partic. to protect skin against prolonged exposure to the sun and to retard the radical-mediated ageing process and are used as ointments, creams and emulsions
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB

MC CPI: **D08-B09A**; D09-E
ABEQ EP 496173 B UPAB: 19940418
Gall apple extract, characterised in that it contains **ellagic acid**, gallic acid and hydrolysable tannins, and in that the gallic acid content is 1.5 to 7% by weight and the hydrolysable tannin content is 654 to 85% by weight relative to the powder in the case of a dry extract and relative to the solids content in the case of a liquid or soft extract.
Dwg.0/0

L77 ANSWER 24 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991-361499 [49] WPIX
DNC C1991-155828
TI Treating immuno-inflammatory conditions with **ellagic acids** - which act as phospholipase A2 inhibitors for treatment of e.g. allergic rhinitis, irritable bowel syndrome etc..
DC B02
IN CAUFIELD, C E
PA (AMHP) AMERICAN HOME PROD CORP
CYC 1
PI US 5066671 A 19911119 (199149)*
ADT US 5066671 A US 1990-552659 19900716
PRAI US 1990-552659 19900716
IC **A61K031-35**
AB US 5066671 A UPAB: 19930928
Preventing or treating immunoinflammatory conditions comprises administering **ellagic acid** derivs. of formula (I) or their salts. R1-R4 = independently H, 1-9C alkyl, 7-10C aralkyl, aryl or -COX. X = 1-6C alkyl or -NR5R6. R5, R6 = independently H, 1-6C alkyl or aryl, aryl = Ph (substd. by R7, R8 and R9) or a gp. of formula (i). The dotted line represents an optional double bond.
USE/ADVANTAGE - As phospholipase A2 (PLA2) inhibitors for treating conditions mediated by prods. of the oxidn. or arachidonic acid. (I) can be used to treat allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma, immunoinflammatory disorders, e.g. irritable bowel syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis etc. Administration is oral or topical.
In an example studies were carried out to determine inhibition of synthesis of the arachidonic acid cycloxygenase oxidation prod. TxB2. The tests were done in vitro on rat polymorphonuclear leukocytes. **Ellagic acid** gave 4% inhibition at 10 micron and **ellagic acid** diacetate gave 9% inhibition at the same concentration.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B06-A03; **B12-A07**; B12-D02; B12-D03; B12-D07; B12-G01B; B12-J01; B12-K02; B12-K06; B12-L04

L77 ANSWER 25 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-379451 [51] WPIX
DNC C1990-165212
TI Novel skin external agent - contains uv-absorbing agent **ellagic acid** cpd(s) and alkali metal salts.
DC D21 E13
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 02273613 A 19901108 (199051)* 9p
JP 2731226 B2 19980325 (199817) 7p A61K007-42 <--
ADT JP 02273613 A JP 1989-95276 19890417; JP 2731226 B2 JP 1989-95276 19890417
FDT JP 2731226 B2 Previous Publ. JP 02273613
PRAI JP 1989-95276 19890417
IC **A61K007-42**
ICM **A61K007-42**
ICS **A61K007-00**
AB JP 02273613 A UPAB: 19930928
Agent contains a UV-absorbing agent and one or more of **ellagic**

acid cpds. of formula (I) and their alkali metal salts. (where R1, R2, R3, and R4 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C alkoxy, polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, or sugar residue of formula (II); R5 = -H, -OH, or 1-8C alkoxy). USE - For providing a safe and mild agent contg. UV-absorbing agents.
0/2
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: **D08-B09A**; D09-E; E06-A03

L77 ANSWER 26 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-372256 [50] WPIX
DNC C1990-162044
TI Ultra violet ray absorbent used for cosmetics - comprises polyvalent metal salt, e.g. calcium, of **ellagic acid** deriv..
DC D21 E12
IN EGAWA, M; ISHIDA, K; SATO, Y; TAKEUCHI, K
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 2
PI JP 02269176 A 19901102 (199050)*
US 5141741 A 19920825 (199237) 7p A61K007-02 <--
ADT JP 02269176 A JP 1989-317663 19891208; US 5141741 A US 1989-444960 19891204
PRAI JP 1988-311401 19881209
IC ICM **A61K007-02**
ICS **A61K007-021**; **A61K007-42**; **A61K007-46**; **A61K007-48**; C09K003-00
AB JP 02269176 A UPAB: 19930928
Ultra violet ray absorbent comprises polyvalent metal salt (1) of **ellagic acid** cpd. of formula (2). In (2) R1,-R4 are each hydrogen, C1-C20 alkyl radical, C1-C20 acyl radical, polyoxyalkylene radical of formula (CmH2m-O)H, , (m=2 or 3, n= an integer of 1 or higher) or sugar radical of formula (3). In (3) R5 is hydrogen, hydroxy radical or C1-C8 alkoxy radical.
(1) is pref. Ca,Sr,Be,Mg,Zn,Al,Ti,Zr,Fe,Co, (2) is **ellagic acid**; R2-R4 are pref. H,CH3,C2H5, R5 = H, OH or CH2. Cpd. (1) is pref. **ellagic acid**, 3,4-di-O-methyl-**ellagic acid**, 3.3'-di-O-methyl **ellagic acid**, 3-ethyl-4-methyl-5-hydroxy **ellagic acid**.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Absorbent has good membrane property, suitable for cosmetics, is free from irritant effect and sensitisation action on skin, good continuity of effect, good finishing, high safety.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: **D08-B09**; D09-E; E05-B01; E05-B03; E05-L; E05-M
ABEQ US 5141741 A UPAB: 19930928
Anti-sunburn skin-care prepn. comprises (a) 0.01-10 wt.% of polyvalent metal salt of **ellagic acid** of formula (I) as ultraviolet light absorber; and (b) a cosmetic carrier.
R1-4 are each H, (1-20C) alkyl or -acyl, polyoxyalkylene (CmH2mO)nH, or saccharide residue of formula (II); m is 2 or 3; n is a positive integer; and R5 is H, OH, or (1-8C)alkoxy.
ADVANTAGE - Is free from problem of irritation and sensitisation of human skin, and retains anti-sunburn effect with durability.
0/0

L77 ANSWER 27 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-331404 [44] WPIX
DNC C1990-143754
TI Agent for external application to skin - contains 1 or more pantothenic acid deriv(s.) and 1 or more **ellagic acid** (alkali metal salt).
DC A96 B02 D21 E13
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1

PI JP 02237906 A 19900920 (199044)* 10p
JP 2786233 B2 19980813 (199837) 7p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 02237906 A JP 1989-56276 19890310; JP 2786233 B2 JP 1989-56276 19890310
FDT JP 2786233 B2 Previous Publ. JP 02237906
PRAI JP 1989-56276 19890310
IC **A61K007-00**
ICM **A61K007-00**
ICS **A61K007-42**
AB JP 02237906 A UPAB: 19930928
One or more selected from pantothenic acid and its derivs. and one or more selected from elagic acid cpd. and its alkali metal salt of formula (I). In (I): R1,2,3,4 = H, alkyl gp. of carbon number 1-20, alkoxy gp. of carbon number -120, polyoxyethylene or polyoxypropylene residue or saccharides residue of following formula. All may be the same or different. R5 = H, hydroxyl gp. or alkoxy gp. of carbon number 1-8).
USE - The agent is used in various cosmetic material. It has good skin whitening effect when applied. No irritation to skin is obtd.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V04C; B04-C03C; B06-A03; B10-C04D; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03; E10-C04D5

L77 ANSWER 28 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-330496 [44] WPIX
DNC C1990-143275
TI Agent for external application to skin - contains e.g. guanosine 3-5-cyclic mono phosphate, and **ellagic acid** cpd..
DC B02 D21 E13
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 02231409 A 19900913 (199044)*
ADT JP 02231409 A JP 1989-51264 19890303
PRAI JP 1989-51264 19890303
IC **A61K007-00**
AB JP 02231409 A UPAB: 19930928
Guanocin ',5'-cyclicmonophosphate and its derivs. of formula (1), and acid cpd. and/or its alkali metal salt of formula (2) are combined. In (1), R1,2,3,4 = H, 1-22C acyl or 1-22C alkyl. All are the same or different. X = H, halogen atom, opt. substd. mercapto gp., amino gp., aminoalkyl gp. or gp. M = H or salt forming cation. In (2) R1,2,3,4 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C alkoxy, polyoxyethylene or polyoxypropylene residue or sugar residue of formula (3). R5 = H, hydroxyl gp. or 1-8C alkoxy.
USE - The material is used in various cosmetic materials and has good skin whitening effect without irritation.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-B03B; B04-C03C; B06-A03; **B12-L02**; **D08-B09A**; E05-G07; E06-A03

L77 ANSWER 29 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-330495 [44] WPIX
DNC C1990-143274
TI Compsn. for external application to skin - comprises amino acid and derivs. protein and its hydrolysed matter, **ellagic acid** cpd. and its alkali metal salt.
DC B02 D21 E13
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 02231407 A 19900913 (199044)* 11p
JP 2780805 B2 19980730 (199835) 8p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 02231407 A JP 1989-53237 19890306; JP 2780805 B2 JP 1989-53237 19890306
FDT JP 2780805 B2 Previous Publ. JP 02231407
PRAI JP 1989-53237 19890306
IC **A61K007-00**

ICM **A61K007-00**
ICS **A61K007-48**
AB JP 02231407 A UPAB: 19930928
Compsn. contains at least one amino acid and its derivs., protein and its hydrolysed matter and at least one elag acid cpd. and its alkali metal salt of formula (I). In (I), R1,2,3,4 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C alkoxy, polyoxyethylene or polyoxypropylene residue or sugar residue of formula (II). R5 = H, hydroxyl gp. or 1-8C alkoxy gp.
USE - The material is used as cream, lotion, lip cream, powder, pack material, foundation, body shampoo, bathing agent and other cosmetic materials. It provides excellent moisture to skin.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-B04A; B04-C03C; B06-A03; B10-B02; **B12-L02**; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03; E10-B02

L77 ANSWER 30 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-324222 [43] WPIX
DNC C1990-140519
TI External preparations for skin - contain allantoin or deriv. and **ellagic acid** cpd. or its alkali metal salt.
DC B02 D21 E13
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 02231423 A 19900913 (199043)* 10p
JP 2804283 B2 19980924 (199843) 8p A61K031-415 <--
ADT JP 02231423 A JP 1989-53236 19890306; JP 2804283 B2 JP 1989-53236 19890306
FDT JP 2804283 B2 Previous Publ. JP 02231423
PRAI JP 1989-53236 19890306
IC **A61K007-00**; **A61K031-41**
ICM **A61K031-415**
ICS **A61K007-00**; **A61K031-365**; **A61K031-41**
AB JP 02231423 A UPAB: 19930928
The external prepns. for skin contg. allantoin or its deriv. and an **ellagic acid** cpd. of formula (I) or its alkali metal salt. R1, R2, R3 and R4 = H, 1C-20C alkyl, 1C-20C alkoxy, polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene or a gp. of formula (a); R5 = H, OH or 1C-8C alkoxy.
The prepns. may be formulated into a cream, lotion, emulsion, pack, powder, lip cream, lip stick, prepns. for under make-up, bathing prepn., body shampoo, etc. Allantoin or its deriv. include Al chlorohydroxy allantoinate, Mg chlorohydroxy allantoinate, Al hydroxy allantoinate and Al dihydroxyallantoinate, used in amt. 0.005-10 wt.%, pref. 0.01-5 wt.%. (I) include **ellagic acid**, 3,4-di-o-**methylellagic** acid, 3,3'-di-o -**methylellagic** acid, 3,3',4-tri -o-**methylellagic** acid, 3,3',4,4'-tetra-o-methyl-5 -**methoxyellagic** acid or 3-ethyl -4-methyl-5 -**hydroxyellagic** acid. In order to disperse each component it is appropriate to add 0.001-30 wt.%, pref. 0.005-20 wt.% of basic amino acid (e.g. arginine) and monosaccharide (e.g. glucose). If required, oil, water, surface activator, wetting agent, lower alcohol, thickener, anti-oxidant, chelating agent, pH regulator, antiseptic, perfume, pigment, UV absorbent, UV dispersant, vitamins, and amino acids may be added.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The prepns. are effective in treatment of inflammation and wounds, and in the prevention of rough skin, chaps, cracks, etc. Used after shaving or shampooing.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-C03B; B06-A03; B07-D09; **B12-A07**; B12-D07; **B12-L02**; D08-B04; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03

L77 ANSWER 31 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-324219 [43] WPIX
DNC C1990-140516
TI External preparations for skin - contg. extraction soln. and/or powder of

aloe and **ellagic acid** cpd..
DC B02 D21 E13
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 02231408 A 19900913 (199043)* 10p
JP 2786232 B2 19980813 (199837) 7p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 02231408 A JP 1989-53238 19890306; JP 2786232 B2 JP 1989-53238 19890306
FDT JP 2786232 B2 Previous Publ. JP 02231408
PRAI JP 1989-53238 19890306
IC **A61K007-00; A61K035-78**
ICM **A61K007-00**
ICS **A61K035-78**
ICI A61K031:70, A61K035-78; A61K031:365, A61K035-78
AB JP 02231408 A UPAB: 19930928
External prepns. for skin contg. an extraction soln. and/or powder of aloe and an **ellagic acid** cpd. of formula (I) or its alkali metal salt, where R1, R2, R3 and R4 = H, 1C-20C alkyl, 1C-20C alkoxy, polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene or a gp. of formula (a); R5 = H, OH or 1C-8C alkoxy.

The prepns. may be formulated into cream, lotion, emulsion, pack, powder, lip cream, lip stick, prepns. for under make-up, bathing prepn., body shampoo, etc. The aloe extract may be used in amt. 0.005-10 wt.%, pref. 0.01-5 wt.%, for the whole prepns. (I) include **ellagic acid**, 3,4-di-o-**methylellagic** acid, 3,3'-di-o-**methylellagic** acid, 3,3',4-tri-o-**methylellagic** acid, 3,3',4,4'-tetra-o-methyl- 5-**methoxyellagic** acid, 3-ethyl-4-methyl-5-**hydroxyellagic** acid, and amritoside (Jap. Pat. Pub. No. 53014605).

USE/ADVANTAGE - The prepns. are effective in treatment of inflammation and wound, also in prevention of roughness of skin, chaps, crack, etc.

0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-A07D5; B04-C03B; B06-A03; **B12-A07**; B12-D07; **B12-L02**; D08-B04; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03

L77 ANSWER 32 OF 35 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-318285 [42] WPIX
DNC C1990-137902
TI Agent for external application to skin - contg. L-ascorbic-, kojic- or ferrura-acid (deriv.) and **ellagic acid** type cpd., has good whitening effect.
DC D21 E19
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 02229102 A 19900911 (199042)*
JP 2780803 B2 19980730 (199835) 8p A61K007-00 <--
ADT JP 02229102 A JP 1989-50118 19890303; JP 2780803 B2 JP 1989-50118 19890303
FDT JP 2780803 B2 Previous Publ. JP 02229102
PRAI JP 1989-50118 19890303
IC **A61K007-00**
ICM **A61K007-00**
AB JP 02229102 A UPAB: 19930928
Agent container - (A) at least 1 antioxidant agent of L-ascorbic acid and its deriv. kojic acid and its deriv. and ferrura acid and deriv. and (b) at least 1 of elag acid type cpd. of formula and its alkali metal salt. In R1-R4 = H, 1-20C alkyl 1-20C alkoxy polyoxyethylene or polyoxypropylene residue or saccharides residue of formula. R5 = H, OH or 1-8C alkoxy.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used in cream, pack material, lotion emulsion body shampoo and bathing agent. It has a good skin whitening
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: D08-B04; **D08-B09A**; E06-A03; E07-A01; E07-A03C; E10-C03

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AN 1990-301247 [40] WPIX
DNC C1990-130108
TI Safe skin external agent having whitening effect - contg. placenta extract and **ellagic** cpd(s)..
DC D21 E13
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 02212409 A 19900823 (199040)*
JP 05029364 B 19930430 (199320) 9p A61K007-48 <--
ADT JP 02212409 A JP 1989-31068 19890213; JP 05029364 B JP 1989-31068 19890213
FDT JP 05029364 B Based on JP 02212409
PRAI JP 1989-31068 19890213
IC **A61K007-00**
ICM **A61K007-48**
AB JP 02212409 A UPAB: 19930928
A new skin external agent contains the extract from placenta and at least one of **ellagic** cpds. of formula (I) and their alkali metal salts. In the formulae: R1, R2 R3 and R4 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C alkoxy, polyoxyethylene or polyoxypropylene residue, or sugar residue of formula (II) (they may be identical or different) and R5 = -H, -OH, or 1-8C alkoxy.
USE - A highly safe and stable agent is obtd. having a beautifully whitening effect.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: **D08-B09A**; E06-A03
ABEQ JP 93029364 B UPAB: 19931113
A new skin external agent contains the extract from placenta and at least one of **ellagic** cpds. of formula (I) and their alkali metal salts. In the formulae: R1, R2, R3 and R4 = H, 1-20 C alkyl, 1-20C alkoxy, polyoxyethylene or polyoxypropylene residue, or sugar residue of formula (II) and R5 = -H, -OH, or 1-8C alkoxy.
USE - A highly safe and stable agent is obtd. having a beautifully whitening effect. (J02212409-A)

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AN 1988-355264 [50] WPIX
DNC C1988-157038
TI Agent for external application - contains as effective component **ellagic acid** series cpds. or corresp. salts.
DC D21 E13
IN ARIMA, M; DEURA, H; ISHIDA, K; NISHIZAWA, H; TAKEUCHI, K; DEUR, H
PA (LIOY) LION CORP
CYC 13
PI EP 294808 A 19881214 (198850)* EN 21p
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
JP 01079103 A 19890324 (198918)
US 5073545 A 19911217 (199202)
EP 294808 B 19920422 (199217) EN 20p
R: DE ES FR GB IT
DE 3870314 G 19920527 (199223) A61K007-48 <--
ES 2032899 T3 19930301 (199321) A61K007-48 <--
JP 05052806 B 19930806 (199334) 10p A61K007-48 <--
ADT EP 294808 A EP 1988-109207 19880609; JP 01079103 A JP 1988-70396 19880324; US 5073545 A US 1988-202321 19880606; EP 294808 B EP 1988-109207 19880609; DE 3870314 G DE 1988-3870314 19880609, EP 1988-109207 19880609; ES 2032899 T3 EP 1988-109207 19880609; JP 05052806 B JP 1988-70396 19880324
FDT DE 3870314 G Based on EP 294808; ES 2032899 T3 Based on EP 294808; JP 05052806 B Based on JP 01079103
PRAI JP 1987-143507 19870609; JP 1988-70396 19880324
REP 3.Jnl.Ref; EP 208799; FR 1478523; FR 2543434; JP 58038209; US 3694557
IC ICM **A61K007-48**
ICS A01N043-16; **A61K007-42**; **A61K031-35**
AB EP 294808 A UPAB: 19930923
An agent for external application comprises at least one of

ellagic acid series cpds. of formula (I). R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, 1-20C (alkyl, alkoxy), polyalkylene oxide residue with 2-3C alkylene oxide unit or a sugar residue of formula (II); R5 = H, OH or 1-8C alkoxy. Also claimed are use of the agent for giving skin lightening and whitening effect to human beings.

Pref. R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, Me, Et; R5 = H, OH, OMe.

USE/ADVANTAGE - When used in cosmetics, the agent does not cause any irritation or sensitising properties and the prods. have good stability over lapse of time. The prods. also show excellent skin lightening and whitening effects.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: **D08-B09A**; E06-A03

ABEQ DE 3870314 G UPAB: 19930923

An agent for external application comprises at least one of **ellagic acid** series cpds. of formula (I). R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, 1-20C (alkyl, alkoxy), polyalkylene oxide residue with 2-3C alkylene oxide unit or a sugar residue of formula (II); R5 = H, OH or 1-8C alkoxy. Also claimed are use of the agent for giving skin lightening and whitening effect to human beings.

Pref. R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, Me, Et; R5 = H, OH, OMe.

USE/ADVANTAGE - When used in cosmetics, the agent does not cause any irritation or sensitising properties and the prods. have good stability over lapse of time. The prods. also show excellent skin lightening and whitening effects.

ABEQ EP 294808 B UPAB: 19930923

Use of an agent for giving a skin lightening and whitening effect to human beings, the agent comprising at least one **ellagic acid** series cpds. represented by the formula (I): wherein R1 to R4 are a hydrogen atom, an alkyl gp. having 1 to 20 carbon atoms. an alkoxy gp. having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a polyalkylene oxide residue where the alkylene oxide unit has 2 to 3 carbon atoms or a sugar residue represented by the formula (II) and R5 is a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl gp. or an alkoxy gp having 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

ABEQ US 5073545 A UPAB: 19930923

Lightening and whitening human skin comprises applying to the skin a compsn. comprising an **ellagic acid** lines cpd of formula (I). In (I) R1 to R4 are opt same and are H, 1-20C alkyl, 1-20C alkoxy, a polyalkylene oxide residue where the alkylene oxide mixt has 2-3 (atom, or a sugar residue of formula (II), (where R5 is a H atom, a hydroxyl gp or an alkoxy gp of 1-8C atoms).

ADVANTAGE - The agent for external application has good stability and safety.

ABEQ JP 93052806 B UPAB: 19931119

External-prepn. contains **ellagic acid** type of cpd. of formula (I), where R1-R4 = H, 1-20C of alkyl, 1-20C of alkyl, 1-20C of alkoxy, polyalkylene oxide (2-3C) or saccharide of formula (II), where R3 = H, OH or 1-8C of alkoxy.

USE/ADVANTAGE - External prepn. partic. for derma (skin) having freshening effect, useful compsn. for cosmetics, of good stability safety and freshening effect. (J01079103-A)

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AN 1985-260520 [42] WPIX

DNN N1985-194609 DNC C1985-113012

TI Blood coagulation accelerator - contg. non-enzymatic activator and hydrolase for bond between opt. amino acid radical and arginine or lysine radical.

DC B04 B05 D16 S03

PA (SEKI) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 60174952 A 19850909 (198542)* 15p

JP 05046502 B 19930714 (199331) 5p G01N033-48

ADT JP 60174952 A JP 1984-31794 19840221; JP 05046502 B JP 1984-31794 19840221

FDT JP 05046502 B Based on JP 60174952

PRAI JP 1984-31794 19840221
IC **A61K037-54**; G01N033-86
ICM G01N033-48
ICA A61K037-54; C12Q001-37; C12Q001-56; G01N033-86
AB JP 60174952 A UPAB: 19930925
Accelerator contains non-enzymatic activator for blood coagulation factor XII and a hydrolase for bond between opt. amino acid radical and Arg or Lys radical in amino acid sequence. Non-enzymatic activator for blood coagulation factor XII is cyclic organic cpd. shown by formula (I) (where A is radical of cyclic cpd. in which the two adjoining carbonyl gps. lie substantially and three-dimensionally on the same plane).

Cyclic org. cpd. of formula is pref. six-membered ring cpd. or five-membered ring cpd. contg. at least two carbonyl carbons. Pref. six-membered ring cpd. is e.g. o-quinone cpd. of formula (II), alkyl gallate oxidised substance of formula (III), partial and complete oxidised substances of **ellagic acid** of formulas (IV) and (V) etc. R1, R2, R3 and R4 are H, hydrocarbon radical, polar substituent or radical of polycyclic cpd. R5 is alkyl gp. Pref. six-membered ring cpd. is e.g. 1,2,3-triketohydroindene, isatin, etc. Hydrolase used is e.g. serine protease, thiol protease, etc. Amt. of the blood coagulation accelerator to be added is at least 1 x 10 power (-10) g per 1 ml of blood. Content of cyclic organic cpd. in the blood coagulation accelerator is 0.5 wt.% and that of hydrolase (e.g. protease) is e.g. 0.005-0.05 wt.%. With the addn. of the coagulation accelerator, the coagulation time is shortened to e.g. 5-8 min. in contrast with e.g. 40 min. or more in the absence of the coagulation accelerator.

ADVANTAGE - Time required for the coagulation of blood sampled in a vessel can be greatly shortened and the contraction of blood clot component can be thoroughly achieved, consequently the blood clot component does not enter into blood serum sepd. and yield of blood serum can be markedly raised. It is also useful for the hemostasis from haemorrhagic wound.

0/0
FS CPI EPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-B02C3; B06-A03; B06-D01; B10-A06; B10-F02; **B12-A07**; B12-H04; D05-A02
EPI: S03-E14H1
ABEQ JP 93046502 B UPAB: 19931118
Accelerator contains non-enzymatic activator for blood coagulation factor XII and a hydrolase for bond between opt. amino acid radical and Arg or Lys radical in amino acid sequence. Non-enzymatic activator for blood coagulation factor XII is cyclic organic cpd. shown by formula (I) (where A is radical of cyclic cpd. in which the two adjoining carbonyl gps. lie substantially and three-dimensionally on the same plane). Cyclic org. cpd. of formula (I) is pref. six-membered ring cpd. or five-membered ring cpd. contg. at least two carbonyl carbons. Pref. six-membered ring cpd. is e.g. o-quinone cpd. of formula (II), alkyl gallate oxidised substance of formula (III), partial and complete oxidised substances of **ellagic acid** of formulas (IV) and (V) etc. R1, R2, R3 and R4 are H, hydrocarbon radical, polar substituent or radical of polycyclic cpd. R5 is alkyl gp. Hydrolase used is e.g. serine protease, thio' protease, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Time required for the coagulation of blood sampled in a vessel can be greatly shortened and the contraction of blood clot component can be thoroughly achieved, consequently the blood clot component does not enter into blood serum sepd. and yield of blood serum can be markedly raised. It is also useful for the hemostasis from haemorrhagic wound. (J60174952-A)